

QUILL



THE TRADING STAMP:

*In cities where
stamp use is greatest
food prices have
risen the least*

In these inflationary times, the finger of blame for rising food prices is being pointed in many directions. It should be interesting to American consumers to know that the trading stamp is not a contributing factor.

This fact has been shown in two ways by the studies of marketing experts in universities. First, these studies found no evidence that stamp stores, as a class, charge higher prices than non-stamp stores. Second, from a comparative use of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index, they found that food prices have risen the least in cities where stamps are given most.

Between December 1954 and December 1956, when food prices for all U. S. cities rose 1.8%, the same prices rose 2.8% in five Index cities where supermarkets did not give stamps.

During the same period, in ten cities where 50% or more of both chains and independent supermarkets gave stamps, prices rose only

1.3%. And, in the three cities where stamp use was highest (75% of all supermarkets), food prices rose only 1.2%.

These city by city comparisons are additional evidence that trading stamps exert competitive pressure to help keep food prices down. It seems reasonable to assume that, for families living in "stamp cities," stamps have helped contribute to a lower cost of living in food purchases.

★ ★ ★

REFERENCES: "Competition and Trading Stamps in Retailing," Dr. Eugene R. Beem, School of Business Administration, University of California.

"Trading Stamp Practice and Pricing Policy," Dr. Albert Haring and Dr. Wallace O. Yoder, Marketing Department, School of Business, Indiana University.

*This page is one of a series presented for your information by
THE SPERRY AND HUTCHINSON COMPANY which pioneered 61 years ago in the movement
to give trading stamps to consumers as a discount for paying cash. S&H GREEN STAMPS
are currently being saved by millions of consumers.*

Bylines in This Issue

DIRECTORS of the news staff for *Grit*, only widely-circulated newspaper of its kind, are pictured on this month's cover. From left: Mrs. Erma M. Winner, women's editor; David D. Geesey, managing editor; Kenneth D. Rhone, editor; and James M. Sheen, feature editor.

EMPLOYEES stay put at *Grit*, says **James M. Sheen** in his article, "Press Run of One Million Not Unusual for America's Biggest Weekly Paper" (page 7).

Sheen, *Grit's* feature editor, is no exception to this rule. He has been with the paper since graduating from Pennsylvania State College in 1934.

In addition to procuring free-lance stories and pictures for the national weekly newspaper, Sheen fills other editorial desks during vacations—even social and women's. For *Grit's* "home" edition in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he doubles on the wire desk.

SOME of the problems and opportunities of the expanding field of suburban journalism are discussed by **Dr. Walter Gieber** in "Weekies in Expanding Suburbs Must Appeal to City-Minded Residents" (page 11). Dr. Gieber has been a member of the faculty of the University of California since 1955. He taught at the University of Indiana and was director of the Bureau of Media Research from 1952 to 1955.

A native of New Jersey, Gieber was graduated from Rutgers University in 1937. He worked on the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Madison (Wis.) State Journal*, before beginning his graduate study at the University of Wisconsin.

WHILE doing graduate work in the Department of Journalism at the University of California in 1956-57, **Robert G. Trautman** gathered material for his article, "Complex Information Department Helps Press Report United Nations to People," which appears on page 5 of this issue.

A native of Milwaukee, Trautman was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1953. His journalistic experience there included reporting for the student newspaper and helping found an inter-fraternity newspaper on the campus.

During his three-year stint with the Marine Corps, Trautman was a public information writer in Korea.

THE QUILL for January, 1958

Look for It Next Month

Sputnik and Science Reporting

By Robert K. Otterbourg

Television and Public Service

By Gary Stradling

Japanese Press Wins Teen-Age Readers

By Howard R. Long

Are There Too Many Contests?

By Jerome H. Wakler

Some of his articles appeared in the *Stars and Stripes* and the *Navy Times*. He also was sports editor for a weekly service newspaper at the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point, N. C.

Since June 1957, Trautman has been a reporter for the *Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.

WALT PARTYMILLER, whose cartoon, drawn especially for THE QUILL, appears on the editorial page,



WALT PARTYMILLER

has been the editorial cartoonist for the *Gazette* and *Daily* of York, Pa., since 1945. His cartoons have been reprinted in such publications as the *New York Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, *Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists*, *Nation*, *Newsweek*, *New Republic* and in economic textbooks. In writing of his entry in the annual Heywood Broun Award contest several years ago one of the judges said: "Partymiller is the cartoonist of one of the most remarkable small daily newspapers in the U.S.A. and there was no doubt in the judges' minds that he is as remarkable as his newspaper."

A native of Seattle, Wash., he drew his first cartoons for his high school newspaper and later for the humor magazine of the University of Washington. Before heading east, he was a staff artist for the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. In New York he did free lance work and studied at night at the American Artists School. He has exhibited his paintings at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Seattle Art Museum and the Exhibit

of Quaker Artists in Philadelphia. His drawings are now included in a number of collections. Among them are the Charles Howard Collection in Chicago, the Henry Ford II Collection, the Truman Library, the Library of Congress and the Huntington Library in Pasadena, Calif. His wife is also an artist and they have two sons.

MORE than 250 publications have purchased stories from **Albert S. Keshen** in the last ten years. He offers good advice on freelancing abroad in "You too Can Be a Foreign Correspondent and Make Your Typewriter Pay Off" (page 9). After getting a Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Missouri in 1927, he attended New York University, and later under the GI Bill, the National University of Mexico.

After leaving the University of Missouri, Keshen had a part interest in the weekly *Union*, *N. J. Register*, and worked as a reporter for the *Newark, N. J. Sunday Call*, the *Plainfield, N. J. Courier-News*, and the *Hudson, N. J. Dispatch*. In World War II, he served in the Army in Panama, where he was on the staff of *The Runway* and the *Caribbean Breeze*. Returning to this country after the war, he joined the New York staff of *Fairchild Publications*. Subsequently, he was managing editor of *Jewelry Magazine* and field editor for the *Davidson Publishing Company*. He is now a reporter and field editor in the business field and makes his home in Newark.

ROGER YARRINGTON is editor of *Stride*, year-old monthly youth magazine published in Independence, Missouri by the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. In "Church Editor Job Offers Professional and Personal Challenge Far From Dull" (page 10), he points out the rewards he finds in his work.

After graduation as a journalism major at the University of Kansas in 1953 and only four months on a newspaper reporting job, Yarrington was called to the Army. He worked in public information at Fort Riley, Kansas before going into military intelligence. His Army hitch—including a year in Korea—ended in 1955 when he was discharged with the rank of sergeant.

He studied a year at the State University of Iowa where, in the School of Journalism, he gave special attention to plans for the new magazine he had been asked to edit. The pilot issue of *Stride* was published in April, 1956. Regular monthly publication began six months later.

THE QUILL

A Magazine for Journalists

Founded 1912

Copyright, 1958, by THE QUILL

Vol. XLVI

No. 1

Defense of the Eggheads

In my reporting days the inhabitants of the Ivory Tower were regarded with a curious mixture of awe and derision. It was the considered judgment of the newsroom that the eggheads of that time enjoyed an undeserved sinecure. They sat with their feet on their desks and gazed thoughtfully into space. The end result of a day's work was less than any competent rewrite man could turn out in less than an hour.

Usually in those days a man did not achieve the dignity of an editorial writer's chair until the years began to weigh upon him. The suspicion of the cub reporters was that the sole qualifications for the assignment were a lack of bounce in the instep and a mentality not quite quick enough for the copy desk.

I know now that even in the callow days of my own cubhood, the eggheads were human—and much brighter than the newsroom would admit. It was my privilege to have a place in a pleasant Ivory Tower for more than a decade and I learned that editorial writing is, or can be, one of the finest assignments on a newspaper. Not too long ago I had a letter from an old friend—and a good newspaperman. The doctor had warned him that the tensions of a managing editor's job were too much for a tired heart and a thoughtful publisher had suggested he try an editorial writer's chair for size. How, he asked, could he ever settle down to the quiet of the Ivory Tower after his years on the front line when news was breaking fast?

My answer, based on my own experience, was that while editorial writing may not offer the excitement of tracking down skullduggery at the city hall or keeping a jump ahead of the police on a story good enough for the front page and the wire, it has its own compensations.

There is the satisfaction of spotting a needed reform, plugging patiently for it and seeing it finally adopted and your community the better for it. There is the fun of spoofing the stuffed shirts and puncturing the inflated egos of the pompous. And there is the quiet satisfaction of polishing a piece of writing and then seeing it reprinted in other papers.

I have never been persuaded that an editorial writer must live an austere existence behind the sterile walls of his Ivory Tower. While he cannot be an enthusiastic joiner, my own experience suggests that he is a better editorial writer if he gets out and sees for himself what people are talking and thinking about. In short, he should never stop being a good reporter.

Editorial pages today are far better than they were a quarter of a century ago. They have discarded the dreary



To Thine Own Self Be True

Drawn for THE QUILL by
Walt Partymiller—York, Pa., Gazette and Daily

typography that was once believed to suggest dignity. Editorial writers now write much closer to the news and they stick their editorial necks out with far more abandon.

When critics of other countries look down their collective noses at Americans who admittedly do not read as many books as they once did, they forget that the American people, no matter in what part of the country they reside, have available thoughtful, well written editorial pages—and readership studies reveal that these pages are read. If we are a well informed people, here is one of the reasons. Readers today recognize that in our atomic age is it not enough to be told of the vastly increased "glut of occurrences." There must also be interpretation and understanding.

INTERPRETATION is one of the basic functions of the editorial writer in a democracy, and the fact that the American people do understand—far better than official Washington ever admits—is a tribute to the egghead department of the American press. CHARLES C. CLAYTON

EDITOR	ASSOCIATE EDITORS		BUSINESS MANAGER	PUBLICATION BOARD
CHARLES C. CLAYTON	EDMUND C. ARNOLD	WAYNE V. HARSHA	VICTOR E. BLUEBORN	ROBERT J. CAVAGNARO, Chairman
ASSISTANT TO THE EDITOR	FLOYD G. ARPAN	PAUL R. LANE	PUBLICITY	SOL TAISHOFF
D. WAYNE ROWLAND	KEN CLAYTON	CHARLES J. MORSE	RICHARD H. COSTA	MASON R. SMITH
	DICK FITZPATRICK	WILLIAM RAY		

THE QUILL, a monthly magazine devoted to journalism, is owned and published by Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Fulton, Mo., under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in par. 4, sec. 412, P. L. & R. SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, \$5.00; single copies, 50c. When changing an address, give the old address as well as the new and send to THE QUILL, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. Allow one month for address change to take effect. OFFICE OF PUBLICATION, 1201-5 Bluff Street, Fulton, Mo. EXECUTIVE, EDITORIAL, ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION OFFICES, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Complex Information Department Helps Press Report United Nations to People

In twelve years, agency has expanded to a \$2,500,000-a-year operation with 350 employees; Press and Publications Division provides reporters with facilities called "finest in the world"

By ROBERT G. TRAUTMAN

WITH the United Nations now in full session, the dateline "United Nations, N.Y." appears almost daily on the front pages of newspapers throughout the United States and the entire world. "United Nations, N.Y." is just as frequently named as the dateline on national radio and television news programs.

Behind that dateline lies one of the most complex and modern public information agencies in the world. This agency serves thousands of newspaper, radio and television correspondents from countries with such widely divergent political views as the U.S.S.R., Israel, Sweden and the United States.

For these correspondents, the United Nations' Department of Public Information sifts and winnows the salient news from the proceedings of hundreds of sub-organizations affiliated with the UN as well as the important news from the General Assembly itself.

TO inform the peoples of the world of the activities of the United Nations through these myriad correspondents, the Department of Public Information operates as a division of the Secretariat, directed by an under-secretary.

The first director was Benjamin Cohen. The present director, who took over in 1955, is Ahmed Shah Bokhari, educator, writer and former ambassador to the United Nations from Pakistan.

In 1946, when the department was opened at Hunter College, New York City, its annual budget was a few hundred thousand dollars and it employed only forty or so officials. Last year the department operated on a budget of \$2,488,600 and employed 350 persons, 270 of whom worked in the New York headquarters.

The department strives to attain its objectives by maintaining a reporting service facilitated by the most modern equipment and designed to serve any



Robert G. Trautman, a reporter for the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, tells how the UN maintains excellent relations with the world's newsmen.

need that public, official or private organizations, or the press, may have. Department personnel are able to produce radio and television programs and news and feature stories bearing upon any United Nations function. Upon request, they will distribute these products to interested parties.

THREE divisions operate within the department: Public Liaison and Distribution, Radio and Visual Services, and Press and Publications. It is the Public Liaison and Distribution division that handles the United Nations' thousands of visitors, arranges for public tours, and dispatches speakers for meetings in the New York area. This division also arranges for the distribution of the department's radio and television programs and the official Assembly records, and provides an educational service for corresponding parties. Although the Columbia University Press prints all United Nations publications, many are distributed through this division.

The Radio and Visual Services divi-

sion produces and broadcasts programs designed mainly for overseas consumption. The programs are broadcast over a UN-operated radio transmitter to overseas stations where they are either aired directly or are transcribed for later presentation. News and feature items are broadcast in thirty-five languages. This division also films television shows for broadcast by worldwide United Nations information centers. A photographic service in the division makes available to the press prints of UN activities and personalities.

ALTHOUGH the public rarely comes into contact with the Press and Publications division, it is this branch of the department that indirectly affects the most people. Press and Publications, employing nearly 100 persons, services the newspaper, news agency, magazine, and broadcasting network correspondents reporting United Nations activities to their subscribers the world over.

The Press and Publications division has two main purposes. One is the servicing of the world's correspondents covering the United Nations and the other is the reporting of all UN functions, whether covered by regular correspondents or not. This division is responsible for accrediting the media representatives, providing them with working space and equipment, supplying transcripts and translations of proceedings, and arranging for press conferences. Press and Publications produces stories covering all phases of the United Nations and makes them available to accredited correspondents. Division reporters attend meetings closed to the press, releasing in story form the unclassified information.

The world's newspapers and news agencies cover the more significant stories; hence, such information is readily available to the majority of the world's newspapers. But because of the scope of the United Nations,

even the *Associated Press*, the *United Press*, *Tass*, and *Reuters* cannot report each press conference and committee hearing. Here, the department fulfils an important function. It covers those meetings as factually and as objectively as possible, turning out complete news stories with summary leads.

A SPOKESMAN for the Press and Publications division has said, "We make no effort to write news leads, since we are working with over eighty countries and news values differ from place to place. What we provide are simply the essentials of what is said and done." After the story is written, it is mimeographed and distributed to the press media offices and the documents counter. Here newsmen can obtain a complete record of all United Nations functions minutes after they occur.

Even without the modern facilities the department now has, it worked with speed at its old Lake Success offices. After the 1946 General Assembly meeting, the press received a complete 127-page summary of the proceedings six minutes after the final meeting ended.

One of the most important functions performed by this division is the publication of the monthly *United Nations Review*. This magazine is the only complete impartial periodical record of the United Nations.

The Press and Publications division also prepares a "Daily Report" which is sent to UN information centers, educational groups, newspapers, and UN delegations. To inform newsmen of the time, location, and agenda of meetings and conferences, a daily journal is issued by the division.

THE Department of Public Information and the press representatives they service are located on the second, third, and fourth floors of the UN's Secretariat Building in New York City. Here the Press and Publications division turns out its stories and has them mimeographed. The general information staff is located here. From this staff, correspondents may obtain interpretative material concerning any phase of the United Nations.

The accredited correspondents, some 500 of them during last year's General Assembly meeting, have desk and office space on the third and fourth floors. On the third floor, the major newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting networks have individual offices. The offices, thirty of them, are located around an open mall, called the "bull pen," where desks and typewriters are provided for part-

time correspondents and others without office space. Along the periphery of the "bull pen" is a formal press conference room and a smaller conference room. These rooms are available to any delegation that chooses to call a press conference. Major telephone and telegraph agencies such as Press Wireless and Western Union have offices along the "bull pen," too. Correspondents file stories here to all parts of the world. The press documents counter, where the department displays its releases, also is located here.

EACH press office is equipped with two loud-speakers and a set of earphones. With one loud-speaker or the earphones, the correspondent can tune in any conference hall he may choose, and in any of six languages. The second loud-speaker in the office is an open line from the department headquarters. Late news breaks, announcements of press conferences, and notification of distribution of important releases are made in this manner.

Press facilities in the conference halls are equally modern. Along with the usual press galleries, there are translation booths located at the rear of the press sections. From here, newsmen can listen to the proceedings in any language they choose and send copy to their offices via pneumatic tubes.

As with any news story, the number of reporters varies with the relative significance of the event. There are two types of correspondents reporting the United Nations: the year-around corps and the part-timers. The day-in-day-out correspondents, some 140 at present, represent the world's major news gathering agencies. The *New York Times*, the *Associated Press*, the *United Press*, *Reuters* and *Tass* each have four full-time men covering the United Nations. The *Columbia Broadcasting System* and the *National Broadcasting Company* each have three full-time men.

THE nature of the media's subscribers, or the size of their circulations, requires certain newspapers to maintain complete coverage of all United Nations activities. The full-time correspondents represent more than thirty countries, although approximately one-third of them report for United States media.

Most full-timers are members of the United Nations Correspondents Association. The association was organized in 1948 to maintain press freedom within the UN, to promote professional and personal interests of

its members, and to protect the rights of all bona fide correspondents covering the United Nations.

The number of accredited correspondents covering the UN swells immensely during the General Assembly meetings. At the UN's formation in San Francisco in 1945, some 1,200 reporters were present, six times the number of delegates. Nearly 2,000 correspondents covered the General Assembly's 1948 meeting in Paris.

BECAUSE of the great influx of correspondents for the General Assembly meetings, the department maintains an accrediting system to allow only bona fide reporters access to its facilities.

The department's present accrediting system came about after a series of incidents involving foreign newsmen entering the United States. Prior to the formulation of the new accrediting system on January 12, 1948, the Department of Public Information merely required the applying correspondent to answer a series of questions concerning his newspaper, such as frequency of publication, whether free or sold, and whether he was a full-time correspondent or a stringer. Accreditation then was usually granted, without consultation with the United States Attorney General's office. Requirements were loose, then, too. Housed at Lake Success, the facilities were poor and often desk space and typewriters were taken by part-time, visiting correspondents, much to the dismay of the full-times.

THE incidents that brought about the new system of accreditation began late in 1947 when an Indian national, Syed S. Hasan, was granted accreditation. Hasan had entered the United States on a student's visa and later accepted employment as a reporter with the *People's Age*, a daily newspaper in Bombay. His employment revoked his visa. The second incident concerned Nicolas Kyriazides, a Greek correspondent representing the Athens *Rizospastis* and the Cyprus *Demokratic*. The Department of Public Information accredited him, but after he entered this country, it was found he had Communist affiliations. He and Hasan were subsequently detained on Ellis Island. Warren R. Austin, then chief of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, arranged to have both men released.

These two cases led directly to the signing of the accreditation agreement between the United Nations and the United States. To gain accreditation,

(Turn to page 12)

Press Run of One Million Not Unusual For America's Biggest Weekly Paper

Presenting news stories and articles which are interesting to families living in small towns is the success formula for 'Grit,' still healthy and growing after seventy-five years of publication

By JAMES M. SHEEN

MOST weekly newspapermen would be terrified at the thought of a press run of nearly a million.

That is routine procedure, however, at *Grit*, which last month celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday. Published in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, *Grit* is distributed in all the forty-eight states and many foreign lands.

To take in stride the planning, editing, printing, and mailing of an Audit Bureau of Circulation average of 880,000 copies of its newspaper each week, *Grit* Publishing Company employs 275 persons, twenty-two of them on the news staff, and uses the most modern mechanical equipment.

As "America's Greatest Family Newspaper"—a slogan which is part of its nameplate—*Grit* is the only publication devoted exclusively to the small towns of America. Its success is measured not only by its wide circulation but also by the faith which readers place in it.

"Everything is selected and written with the small-town reader in mind," says Editor Kenneth D. Rhone. "Through long experience, we have found what subjects appeal to *Grit* families."

THESE subjects include not only news of the world but also stories of success, Americanism, free enterprise, and overcoming handicaps and adversity. Stories with a religious vein have a particular appeal.

Few stories in *Grit* run beyond 500 words and most of them are far shorter. That requires a lot of tight writing, and *Grit* staffers are well versed in reducing words to the minimum.

From Monday through Thursday each week, members of the editorial department concentrate on the National and Pennsylvania editions. On Friday and Saturday they become, in effect, daily newspapermen putting out *Grit's* Sunday Williamsport Edition.

The National Edition, with a cir-

culatation of 728,000, is made up of three sections—News, Women's, and Family—in forty tabloid-size pages. For the Pennsylvania Edition—circulation 112,000—four pages of national news are replaced with four pages of stories from the Keystone State. The National Edition is printed Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday; the Pennsylvania Edition on Thursday.

THE Williamsport Edition, printed early Sunday morning, runs from 96 to 136 pages. Printed in a city of 45,000, it has a circulation of 40,000—14,000 in the city proper, which is close to saturation. For this edition, *Grit* has the normal city, telegraph, and social desks found on a daily newspaper.

Grit has no copy desk as such, but

for its National and Pennsylvania editions all copy goes through two or three hands and is checked further on page proofs. Great care is taken in the preparation of copy. A style book is followed rigidly. In fact, *Grit* editors believe they have one of the best written and edited publications in the nation.

WHERE does *Grit* get the great amount of stories it uses every week? One of the biggest sources is free-lance writers, many of them working on newspapers in other sections of the country. Additionally, *Grit* subscribes to the full wire service of the Associated Press and its Wirephoto, to AP Newsfeatures, and to the features of numerous other syndicates. These sources provide *Grit* not only



Four grandsons of Dietrick Lamade, founder of *Grit*, are now active in the management of the newspaper. They are, from the left, Howard J. Lamade Jr.; Robert Lamade; James H. Lamade, and Dietrick Lamade II.



A successful freelance writer, Albert S. Keshen, tells how to find subjects abroad and markets at home.

SCRATCH any ambitious newspaperman and you find an aspiring foreign correspondent. The same affliction is noticeable in similar degree in all types of the writing gentry. Exotic lands and tongues, strange scenes, all spell romance and a few dollars in the bank.

But while many dream about heading for the far distant spots armed with the old reliable portable and a big wad of copy paper, rarely is this fantasy translated into action. If it isn't lack of cash or family handicaps, or whatever good reason may be apparent at the moment, it may be the heavy hand of caution which holds us back. At any rate, few writers transform the hope into action.

I recall that back in my student days, after hearing an inspiring lecture by the late Dean Walter Williams on Johnny MacGahan, the greatest foreign correspondent of them all, who had his hey-day in the 1870's, that I rushed down to the library pell-mell in excitement, anxious to devour any piece of literature I could find on that redoubtable gent. That day I was smitten by the urge—but while the years drifted by, I never really did anything serious about it.

THEN there came a day when my long-smouldering ambition was consummated in part by an unexpected source and under circumstances I had never dreamed of in my student days. Uncle Sam came to the rescue when he put me in uniform and

You, Too, Can Be a Foreign Correspondent and Make Your Typewriter Pay Off

From his own broad background of experience this successful writer offers timely advice on freelancing for profit in other countries.

By ALBERT S. KESHEN

dumped me with about 3,000 other guys from a transport in the warm climes of the Panama Canal Zone.

This was traveling in a style to which I had been unaccustomed, but it didn't take long to get acclimated and transfer environment into editors' checks. Circumventing military regulations whenever possible—and I thought of more excuses to get passes for article interviews than any top-kick ever dreamed of—I managed to hit quite a few publications, despite these handicaps. Among some of my markets in those days were "Post Exchange," "Army Exchange Reporter," "Newspaperman," "Dental Laboratory Review" and others.

BUT the main effect of this transformation was a quick change of viewpoint. Instead of my old dream of working for a strong daily newspaper, leased wire service, syndicate, or otherwise becoming one of the fully-dressed five-star final boys with all the hectic strain, dyspeptic editors, and other harassments, not to say insecurity, which daily journalism calls for, a new and more inviting approach revealed itself. That was in the field of business journalism—reporting, interviewing and taking photographs for business and trade papers anxious to expand their editorial coverage in areas where they rarely unearth a capable correspondent.

This is a comparatively new and undeveloped field for intelligent and energetic writers and it is growing day by day. It may seem strange to believe that American editors are interested in feature articles from foreign lands, but such a market does exist. These publications have a marginal circulation overseas, their editors want to increase it by occasional

feature presentation, and they also know that a good many of their readers are interested in finding out what their foreign contemporaries are doing.

IN another sense it is a reflection of the steady narrowing of our globe. With the airplane fast eating up distance, foreign places are not as far off as they seem, and the close intermingling of business, travel and other personal contacts tends to further strengthen our associations with what were formerly far-away spots.

All of this impressed me during my sojourn in Panama. When my army career was over I decided to explore this vein of article potentialities further and occasionally, but not too frequently, made field trips to other countries such as Mexico, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic. All of these trips were successful when measured by the gauge of editorial acceptances. What is more, I had the delight of looking over strange scenes, improving my knowledge of another language and picking up a few knick-knacks here and there as pleasant reminders of my journeys. My house is full of a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends from Indian baskets to hand-carved mahogany cigarette boxes.

AMBITIOUS writers who want to follow suit need no longer wait for the whim of a newspaper editor's decision, or take the traditional and often fallacious course of working their way up the ladder from the copy boy stage. Why beat your brains out trying to break into the aging field of daily journalism when the more dynamic and encouraging arena of business journalism presents itself?

(Turn to page 14)

A young journalist who once fancied he was destined for the exciting role of an ace metropolitan newspaper reporter tells why

Church Editor Job Offers Professional and Personal Challenge Far From Dull

By ROGER YARRINGTON



Roger Yarrington, editor of *Stride*, describes rewards to be gained in the field of religious journalism.

ONLY a few years ago I was taking my first courses in journalism at the University of Kansas. I pictured myself as a hard-hitting ace reporter covering city courts or as a smooth international operator roving the world capitals.

If anyone had told me that I would be an editor in a church publishing house in a few years, I would have laughed. Religious magazines looked tame compared to what I had in mind. Now, here I am—editing a church youth magazine—and I think it's great!

Church editors don't have much opportunity to expose corrupt government, interview movie stars, or scoop the competition. But these lost opportunities for exciting journalism fade when some other factors are considered.

Here are the things that make my job great:

People who go into any field of journalism are usually idealistic and want a job they feel has importance and meaning. Any church editor who believes in his church and its mission, and who believes in the importance of the printed word in accomplishing that mission, is bound to feel that what he is doing is important.

HAVING had a taste of city room life, I can testify that the pace of the editorial office of a religious publishing house is much easier to live with. We have deadlines, but the emphasis in meeting them is on finding meaning and conviction rather than up-to-the-minute coverage of events.

No one in journalism has nicer people to work with than editors of religious periodicals. Dealing with other members of the staff and church officials contacted for news and article contributions is always pleasant. I

didn't say they always agree with the editor.

The church press probably has the most appreciative audience of any of the commercial or special interest publishers. The readers are usually dedicated to the same principles as the writer and editor and appreciate their efforts.

An editor working for his church knows that the best he can do will never be too good. He will never outgrow his job or his position, no matter what rung it is on the ladder. A good church editor isn't likely to be disturbed by thoughts that maybe he is wasting his talents on a small job.

DON'T church editors get awfully small salaries?

Ouch! The answer in my case is an unhesitating "Yes." But, like the scoops and the glamor interviews, there are other considerations. It depends upon your set of values.

I feel I'm making a contribution to my church. That is a necessary part of the attitude which leads a person to accept such a job. Beyond this, I feel I'm gaining something of dollars and cents value even though it doesn't show in the weekly paycheck. That's experience.

In my case, I was hired to develop and edit a new youth magazine that did not exist. The only thing the people at the publishing house knew for sure was that they wanted a youth magazine. After hiring me, they made the job wholly mine. It was a one-man job. Now the magazine is nearly two years old (after more than a year of planning) and I know I have had invaluable experience in planning and editing it from the ground up.

CHURCH editors often find themselves charged with a wide range

of responsibilities—writing, editing, layout, photography, and occasionally even art work—that editors in larger, more prosperous publishing houses delegate to specialists. There are church publishing houses which have large editorial staffs with all the responsibilities broken down into many specialized jobs, but they also have relatively high-paid staffs.

Bringing professionalism into church editing strikes me as being a real challenge. Even for the B.A. or M.A. fresh out of journalism school, there is a challenge in trying to get the idea of a good lead sentence, short paragraphs, and concise thinking over to a preacher who does good thinking but who writes magazine articles like sermons.

THEN there is the challenge to make the transition from commercial journalism to church or religious journalism. Our publishing house does not accept advertising. How to make circulation income pay all the costs of publishing a periodical and still keep the price of the magazine attractive is something most journalism schools don't teach and something few commercial editors have experienced. If you don't think it's a challenge, you should try it!

Interesting work? I think so. Someday I may be back on a news beat or in some other phase of this work, but I know I'll never have a job that I enjoy more than this one . . . the one that a few years ago would have looked very dull.

Weeklies in Expanding Suburbs Must Appeal to City-Minded Residents

California editors see a need for surveys to help determine what policies would most likely turn more new arrivals into new subscribers

By WALTER GIEBER

TODAY there is hardly such a thing as a country newspaper. Nearly all newspapermen share the manifold problems wrought by urbanization.

The weekly which once purveyed news of a quiet agricultural trade center now finds itself in a bustling suburb, the orchards and fields replanted with sub-divisions. Even the remote county seat is ensnared in the ever reaching tenacles of the big city: the high-speed highways. The home-town paper competes—in news, advertising, and even social values—with the metropolitans, magazines, radio and television. The reader is as sophisticated as the cliff dweller of Gotham; indeed, he probably is a refugee from the city apartments.

The weekly press should be growing with its community. But is the editor really keeping up with his readers? If Centerville adds 1,000 homes, 1,000 families, and 2,000-plus children, Centerville no longer is the same community. Centerville's citizens certainly are not the same. The newspaper's national advertisers are convinced of this. They are spending large sums on research in the attempt to keep abreast of the rapidly changing tastes and values of the new suburbanite. The community press, because it is the mass media with the most intimate ties to the readers, must keep informed concerning the changes in its audience.

THE real question isn't research or no research. But what kind and how much? Research activities are invaluable to the survival of the press. Recently, I discussed informally the problems of research with several newspapermen attending a Weekly Workshop of the California Newspaper Publishers Association. No claim is made that these men, their commu-

nities and their ventures are typical or average. Because of the explosive growth of California suburbia, their situations are more exaggerated than those in other areas.

Henry J. Budde, publisher of the San Francisco Progress, is in an intransigent competitive environment. He publishes a community paper in an area with a history of dog-eat-dog rivalry for circulation and the advertising dollar. As do many publishers who operate within a metropolitan city zone, Budde felt assured he had captured the loyalties of his readers. But the national advertisers and their agencies evidently didn't know this. Instead of lamenting this economic slight, Budde did something about it. He contracted with independent research organizations for "read-

ing path" studies to learn what per cent of the reader sample saw what ad or story.

Although the readership survey is expensive, Budde signed three contracts, all in the four-digit bracket. But the results, distributed among advertisers and agencies, have paid off in increased advertising income.

THE surveys showed not only high reader traffic but also little variation from study to study. This is what makes ad men sit up and take notice.

Several national advertising agencies offer without fee their research services. But Budde insisted on an independent study to erase any doubt that his promotional report might be biased. If a publisher takes advantage of a free service, the results may be used only by that agency's space buyer and its clients.

It is futile to complain that the advertisers are wrong in their lack of appreciation of the job that the community press is doing. Prove it! The contemporary emphasis on research has made the agency men, rightly or wrongly, willing devotees of the statistical report. They respect it and employ technicians by the score to evaluate coldly the tables of figures. Any campaign to mitigate anti-community press hostility must be accompanied by accurate, detailed research.

A readership survey technically well done is expensive. Most community publishers cannot afford the costs; nor do they have staffs with sufficient training. But this doesn't thaw the cold realities of Madison Avenue. If the individual publisher is unable to do the job, then it must be done cooperatively.

BUDDE admits that the readership survey doesn't tell him much about what his readers want or need in the way of news content. There now is a growing interest in newspaper consumer research. Manufacturers want to know what the consumers want in a product and why they buy it. The journalist wants to know why readers buy (or don't buy) his product and what they want in news and services.

Circulation among new residents in a growing community is a continuing challenge. George D. Murphy Jr., of the Manteca Bulletin, publishes in a community which experienced a three-fold population increase in fifteen years. A large segment of the new wage earners commute. They show little identification with Manteca, a typical "bedroom city," and do



Dr. Walter Gieber, journalism teacher at the University of California, who points out how research can help guide policies of suburban newspapers.

not read the paper. Murphy acknowledges the need for research to establish more than peripheral contact with the newcomers. He wants to know what interests them. More important, he wants to know what image they have of the paper and what institutions could tie the new citizens to the community?

BEN REDDICK expresses anguish over his problem in Newport Beach, a suburb of Los Angeles. The newcomer brings his favorite metropolitan paper with him. There is a theory that the community press acts as a cohesive force which ties the reader to his community. But, Reddick protests, how does the reader first become identified with the community? Not until the reader establishes local roots does he turn to the non-metropolitan. Reddick thinks research could uncover what local events—civic, social, church, or school—begin to stir interest. Then his editorial staff would concentrate pertinent coverage and Reddick could make a stronger fight for new subscriptions.

Lowell Blankfort has engaged the *Coastside Tribune* in support of a campaign to incorporate Sharp Park, a suburb near San Francisco. He is convinced the move would yield many civic benefits but he has misgivings on the outcome of the vote. There are too many recent residents who do not consider themselves part of a community. They, too, do not read the local paper. Blankfort wonders whether research could have given him insight into the thoughts of the new residents.

THE factor of community image is deep stuff, difficult and expensive to research. But it is too important to be waived. The problem affects the press and all other local institutions. City planners, political groups, school

administrators, welfare and health authorities, industrialists, and merchants are concerned with the task of bringing citizens into democratic participation in community life. The institutions identify the community and the press sustains it.

If the proper research is to be accomplished, it should be done cooperatively by the newspaper and other community institutions. Each community must determine its own needs and plot its own course.

Nonetheless, the individual newspaperman can do his own type of inquiry. Informal research is as old as the press itself. The method: Get out of the office, more away from "downtown," talk to the man who is not a leader, and listen to the woman who is not active in all sorts of clubs. Get these persons to talk about themselves and their interests. What do they think about the community? What do they like or dislike about the newspaper? This is the richest known reservoir of research data. Use it frequently.

IF a publisher is in a changing community, his newspaper must be dynamic to survive. The research method is experimentation. Vary the product and study the reaction. Drop some of the old "calendars" and replace them with local features. Substitute fresh stories for the static listing of "mesdames who attended." Reduce space given to "elite" groups and widen coverage to the new sections of town.

John Phillips, former publisher of the *Calexico Chronicle*, said he tried this traditional form of research and it produced a more sparkling paper. Readers talked about it, and new subscriptions came in. His purpose, Phillips explained, was to have a newspaper which kept abreast of the changing community.

is accredited, the Attorney General's office still maintains the right of deportation.

To promote among the press a "wider knowledge of the United Nations, of foreign countries, and of international affairs," a seminar for newsmen was held during the summers of 1956 and 1957. Under the guidance of the UN's Economic and Social Council, in Geneva, the seminars were attended by twenty accredited radio and press correspondents from as many countries. This year's seminar also was sponsored by the International Press Institute.

IN 1955, approximately 3,000 releases were distributed to working correspondents by the Press and Publications division. For the routine news, the press need not do any digging. Everything is made available in time for deadlines; reporters need only write a news lead and telegraph the already-written story to their newspapers.

This material has been made available under working conditions which *Editor & Publisher* magazine has called the "finest in the world." The press has free telephone service within the New York City area, a lounge and a restaurant, free office space and desks and typewriters. In the forty-story, glass and marble Secretariat Building, there are few places from which the press is barred. The delegates' lounge is as valuable a beat as is the office of the Secretary-General.

If United Nations news isn't being printed and broadcast, the blame should be shifted beyond the Department of Public Information. The department's first director, Mr. Cohen, has said, "Some of our leading newspapers have wisely opened their pages day after day to the broadest coverage. But that's not exciting enough for most news desks. The negative side of the United Nations—the vetoes and disagreements—gets the space, and the constructive work of humanitarian commissions is belittled or ignored."

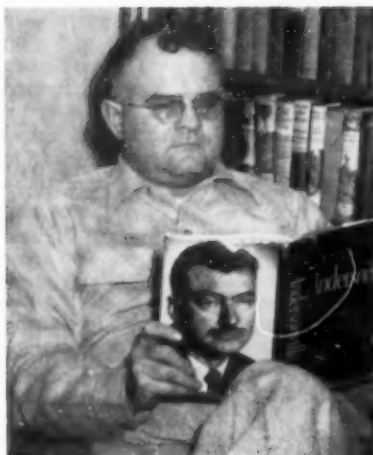
Within the confines of its policy not to propagandize, the Department of Public Information succeeds in making all facets of United Nations information available to both the public and the news gathering agencies. That this news is not being used may reveal a discrepancy between the department's purpose and its procedure. Its purpose is to inform the world of the aims and functions of the United Nations; its procedure is not to propagandize, but is to assume that the public wants UN news.

Information Department Helps Press Report UN

(Continued from page 6)

the foreign newsman first must write the Department of Public Information giving full information concerning himself, and include a letter from his editor and a recommendation from an already accredited correspondent. His application is then sent to the U.S.

Attorney General's office for investigation. Within two weeks, the Attorney General's office must return the application, with appropriate comment, to the Department of Public Information. The department then takes action, although if the correspondent



Added to the distinguished roster of Fellows of Sigma Delta Chi in 1957 are, from the left: Thomas B. Powell Jr., editor and publisher of the *Anamosa, Iowa Journal* and the *Anamosa Eureka*; J. Montgomery Curtis, director of the American Press Institute, and Frank H. Bartholomew, president of the *United Press*.

Four Distinguished Newspapermen Are Honored by Sigma Delta Chi

FOUR newspapermen, whose professional careers exemplify the ideals to which Sigma Delta Chi is dedicated, have been honored by the fraternity. Elected national honorary president at the recent convention of Sigma Delta Chi at Houston, is John Donald Ferguson, editor and president of the *Milwaukee Journal* and a former member of the fraternity's Executive Council.

Named as Fellows of Sigma Delta Chi are: Frank H. Bartholomew, president of the *United Press*; J. Montgomery Curtis, director of the American Press Institute, and Thomas B. Powell Jr., editor and publisher of the *Eureka* and the *Journal* of Anamosa, Iowa.

THE new honorary national president, who will serve for 1957-58, succeeds Barry Bingham, editor and president of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times*. Ferguson was born in Nevada, Mo., and was graduated from the University of Missouri School of Journalism in 1915. His first newspaper job was as editor of the weekly *Boonville, Mo., Republican*. In 1916 he joined the staff of the *Kansas City Star*, and the following year went to the *Sioux City, Iowa, Tribune*, where he served successively as telegraph editor, manag-

ing editor and editorial writer. In 1923 he went to the *Milwaukee Journal* as an editorial writer. Five years later he was named associate editor and a vice president of the *Milwaukee Journal Company*. Since 1943 he has been editor and president of the news-



John Donald Ferguson, editor and president of the *Milwaukee Journal*, who is Sigma Delta Chi's national honorary president for 1957-58.

paper. Ferguson served as a member of the Executive Council of Sigma Delta Chi from 1951 to 1954.

Although Frank H. Bartholomew has served in many executive positions during his newspaper career that began in 1918 as a reporter for the *Portland Oregonian* and *Evening Telegram*, his first love is still reporting. In World War II, he left his office in San Francisco to cover the fighting fronts. He was the first correspondent to enter the capital city of Naha on Okinawa, he saw Shigemitsu sign the surrender papers on the Battleship *Missouri*, and he was with Tojo as the Japanese war lord bled from a shot from his own pistol. He has also covered parts of the Korean War and the war in Indo-China.

BORN in San Francisco, he attended Oregon State College, where he was editor of the student newspaper. He joined the *United Press* in 1921. In 1927 he was made Pacific Division manager and three years later was promoted to a vice presidency. In 1949 Bartholomew was named a director of the *United Press* and since 1955 he has served as its president. In the same year he received the Omar N. Bradley award from the Veterans of Foreign Wars for distin-

guished contributions to national security as a war correspondent.

J. Montgomery Curtis has served as director of the American Press Institute at Columbia University since 1951. He brought to the Institute a background of more than a quarter of a century of newspaper experience. Born in West Virginia, he got his start in journalism as a school reporter in high school for the Wheeling, W. Va., *Daily News*. He was graduated in 1928 from the University of West Virginia. Following his graduation he joined the staff of the Buffalo, N. Y., *Evening News* as a reporter. A few years later he became assistant city editor and in the mid-thirties its city editor. He served for four years in the United States Army during World War II, rising to the rank of Major in the Counter Intelligence Corps. Returning to Buffalo, he resumed his position as city editor of the *Evening News*. In the first year of the American Press Institute he appeared twice as a discussion leader and in 1947 he was named its associate director. He succeeded the founder-director, Floyd Taylor, in 1951. In the eleven years the Institute has operated, its seminars on the various phases of newspaper work have been

attended by 1,818 newspaper men and women from 509 newspapers.

Thomas B. Powell Jr., has won recognition for his two weekly newspaper, the *Anamosa Journal*, published every Monday, and the *Anamosa Eureka*, which appears on Thursdays, far beyond the boundaries of Jones County, Iowa. Last June the United States Information Agency selected his newspapers to portray the role of the weekly press in the small towns of America for a television film to be shown overseas. His papers have won numerous awards in Iowa and Powell has been invited to speak at the winter convention of the National Editorial Association next February in New Orleans. One of his proud boasts is that six of the employees trained in his shop are now successful weekly publishers.

A native of Iowa, he was graduated from Coe College in 1931, and received a Master of Arts degree in journalism from the University of Iowa in 1933. His first newspaper job was with the *Hardin County Citizen*, Iowa Falls, Iowa. With his partner, he purchased the *Anamosa Journal* in 1939, acquired the *Anamosa Eureka* later, and now owns both papers jointly with his wife. Powell is a member of Sigma Delta Chi.

can find on the place I am going to in and out of the public library. I even go over to that place on Times Square in Manhattan where they sell foreign newspapers. This last effort incidentally paid off several times as I picked out leads in advance from the ads to follow up later, literally casing the field in advance.

It is also possible that the country you intend to visit has a public relations office in this country, most of them in New York. They will be only too glad to give you as much of the low-down as they can. In some instances, it is possible to work them to the point where they will advance some of the expenses, when they realize the benefits that will accrue to their accounts, as I have done on one occasion. Such breaks, however, are few and far between.

THERE are also the consular and ambassador offices. You'll have to go there anyway to get a visa to some of these countries, although in others only a tourist card is sufficient. The clerks will be helpful when you tell them you're planning a trip. Be sure, however, to emphasize that you're going as a tourist. Never under any circumstances let them think that you intend to make any money out of your journey as most countries are dead set against encouraging foreign workers on the principle that they will compete with their own nationals.

Having fortified yourself with a good background, the next and most important step is to pave the way to editorial sales. This can best be accomplished by sending personally-written letters to editors with whom you have had dealings before, or take in the entire field with a mimeographed flyer. Tell them you are definitely going and ask for assignments.

I ALWAYS take this precaution before setting out and the response has been gratifying. In many cases the editor will give you specific leads, that is, persons to go to whom they know about in advance. An editor may set up an article outline for you. That makes the job a whole lot easier. It not only saves hunting around for a subject which takes up most of the time, but when you present a man with a direct authorization from an editor, he is immediately impressed.

Most of the time he will take you out to lunch, invite you to his country place for the week-end, or ask you to go on a boating and fishing trip. In this respect I can state emphatically that most foreigners have a much higher appreciation of journalists than they do in the States and treat them

You, Too, Can Be a Foreign Correspondent—as Freelancer

(Continued from page 9)

THIS does not imply, of course, that anyone with a flair for writing and reporting should immediately book passage for the next ship or plane and hie off immediately to the field of action. A self-analysis of one's qualifications and background is in order before making a decision. If you've got the stuff and have the will, by no means hesitate—but if there are any doubts, it is better to be safe first than sorry later.

Now what are the qualifications expected of a first-rate business paper foreign correspondent? In the abstract, I should summarize them briefly as somewhat analogous to those expected in daily journalism. One should have a good-natured curiosity in other people's affairs, be a good letter writer, have as wide a background of knowledge as you can cram in your lifetime (although a college degree is not necessarily a must), and

be endowed with normal health and energy.

What about language? You'll find that most businessmen and executives, wherever you go, speak English passably well. Personally, I have a working knowledge of Spanish and have found that it puts me in good stead in translating the newspapers and magazines and in getting around. So a knowledge of the language can be a decided asset, yet I would not call it a requirement. In other words, you can get by without it in most places. But even if you know only a few words, the foreigners will like you better—besides it's a lot of fun.

HOW about the concrete qualifications, the bread-and-butter preparations which will help you turn out better copy and make your job easier? Before I start on a foreign jaunt I read up anything and everything I

with a far higher regard. It's not only that they like publicity, but have a traditionally greater respect for learning and ability than we have.

Getting down to other practical matters, how about finances? Since most publications pay on publication, this means a lapse of months before you see the long green. Therefore, playing it safe, I take with me as much money as I need to get along with comfortably during my entire stay, the bulk of it in travelers checks. I always ask editors to send checks to my home address. That's the safest procedure since one can never be sure of the extent of the visit, it may be longer or shorter than anticipated—and besides, there are complications in cashing checks away from home.

Major accessories or working tools should be taken along with you. A portable typewriter is essential, although it may not be necessary to burden one's self with paper, notebooks, paper clips, etc. which can be purchased easily abroad. I never leave without my trusty camera and stick in my gadget bag as many packs of cut film as it will hold, as I sometimes find them scarce abroad, although pack film is generally available in standard sizes. It is also a good idea to put in your bag a copy of the "Writer's Market" in the event you come across an article lead.

Any writer having the urge, time and stake to set off on such a venture, is advised to query editors of any of the following publications in advance for assignments.

THE MARKET

Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News, 450 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich. Phil B. Redeker, editorial director.

Antiques Dealer, 101 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J. J. H. Smythe Jr., editor.

Automotive Retailer, 10 Park Place, Morristown, N. J. John A. Warren.

American Roofer, 425 Fourth Ave., New York City 16. Joseph Friedman.

Bakers Weekly, 71 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City 19. James R. Phelan.

Boating Industry, St. Joseph, Mich. Charles A. Jones.

Boot and Shoe Recorder, Chestnut & 56th Sts., Philadelphia 39. Dan Shifren, news editor.

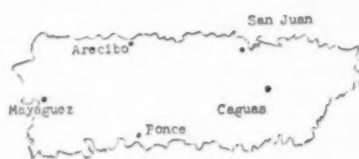
Bottling Industry, 18 East 49th St., New York City 17. Dan Burns.

Brick and Clay Record, 5 South Wabash Ave., Chicago 3. W. K. Burris, technical editor.

Building Specialties, 425 Fourth Ave., New York City 16. Arnold B. Romney.

This caption, map, and copy—mimeographed—were used by the author to announce a freelancing trip abroad.

I'M PLANNING A TRIP TO PUERTO RICO



Established business paper and magazine writer-photographer, whose contributions have appeared in many national publications, now working up schedule of assignments to this island which is undergoing rapid business expansion.

Here is your opportunity to obtain special articles and features from that area by a competent and experienced reporter.

For further details on your specific requirements, kindly communicate with me at once. If you are in the New York metropolitan section, I will be pleased to call and go over your assignments.

ALBERT S. KESHEN
58 Demarest Street
Newark 8, N. J.

Buildings, 427 Sixth Ave., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Horace G. Hedges Jr.

Butane-Propane News, Chilton Publications, 59th & Chestnut, Philadelphia 39.

The Canner, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago 2. ————York.

Central Press Association, 1435 East 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio. Courtland C. Smith.

Concrete, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6. John W. Shaver.

Construction Equipment, 205 East 42nd St., New York City 17. Donald D. King.

Editor & Publisher, Suite 1700, Times Tower, 42nd St. & Broadway, New York. Jerry Walker.

El Embotellador, 9 East 35th St., New York City 16. Fernan Calderon.

Excavating Engineer, South Milwaukee, Wis. W. E. Williams.

Explosives Engineer, 913 Delaware Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del. J. J. Horty.

Feed Bag, 1712 West St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Bruce W. Smith.

Flooring, 116 East 16th St., New York City 3. Pincus W. Tell.

Hosiery Industry Weekly, 44 East 23rd St., New York City 10. James A. Doyle.

Institutions Magazine, 1801 Prairie Ave., Chicago 16, Ill. Julie G. Rose, news editor.

Jobber News, 848 Leader Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio. J. C. Kinkaid.

L-P Gas Magazine, 48 W. 38th St., New York 16.

Lamp Journal, 101 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

Locksmith Ledger, 505 Marlboro Rd., Wood-Ridge, N. J. M. Leonard Singer.

The Office, 270 Madison Ave., New York City 16. James Gorman.

Office Appliances, 600 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, 6. Walter S. Lennartson.

Package Store Management, 404 Fourth Ave., New York City 16, Herbert Kaplan.

Photo Dealer, 33 West 60th St., New York City 10. Peter Silveri, managing editor.

Plumbing & Heating Journal, 92 Martling Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Restaurant Equipment Dealer, 71 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City 17.

Soap and Sanitary Chemicals, 254 West 31st St., New York City 1. Frank J. Reilly.

Sporting Goods Dealer, 2012 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Hugo Autz.

Surgical Business, 432 Fourth Ave., New York City 16. Philip Chary.

Tires, 386 Fourth Ave., New York City 16. Ran Sclater.

Vend, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago 1. G. R. Schreiber.

Volt-Age, 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo. John A. Stormer.

Wooden Barrel, 408 Olive St., St. Louis 2, Mo. H. B. Gill.

Water & Sewage Works, 155 E. 44th St., New York City. Leon H. Enslow.

'Grit' Is Nation's Big Weekly

(Continued from page 8)

newspaper marked its fiftieth anniversary in 1932, the net paid weekly circulation was 376,913.

At Dietrick Lamade's death in 1938, his son, George R. Lamade, who had become general manager two years before, succeeded him as president. Another son, Howard J. Lamade, is vice president and secretary. Four grandsons of Dietrick Lamade also are in the business: Dietrick II, J. Robert, James H., and Howard J. Lamade Jr.

The Book Beat

NEWSPAPERMAN'S book of the year? For 1957 a mighty strong claim belongs to **"This World, My Home"** (The Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio, \$3) by one of the finest editors of our time, and one of the few whose active career spanned the entire first half of the twentieth century—the late Walter Locke, of the Dayton, Ohio *Daily News* and other Cox newspapers.

This sensitive, incorruptible narrator and philosopher of news and events began as a reporter on the *Nebraska State Journal* at Lincoln, Neb., in 1903. But before that, with his savings as a school teacher, he had bought for \$450 a newspaper route for the morning paper on which he hired a second carrier at \$2.50 a week. Thus at the outset of his career he passed the supreme test of having "met a payroll."

When Walter Locke died of a heart attack in his eighty-third year last October 23, at his log cabin home, Briarlock, in a 15-acre patch of timber six miles from the Dayton *Daily News* office, his final, unfinished "Trends of the Times" column was in his typewriter. He had rounded out the first half of the century and for good measure had gone well into the first decade of the second half.

Walter Locke always gave good measure and in **"This World, My Home"** the good measure is pressed down and running over. Published earlier in the month of his death, it was his fifth book. (This reviewer will always be supremely grateful for an autographed copy whose heartening inscription was written in the author's very last hours).

One he called **"Whistling Post, Ohio"** and it took its title from the dateline he frequently used for his daily column of comment and observation, inspiration and reminiscence. When asked where **"Whistling Post"** was, Walter Locke said it was "any place that makes you feel like whistling." Last March the Dayton Museum of Natural History announced that it would create a **"Whistling Post"** lookout on the Miami river in tribute to the editor. The glassed-in, rustic shelter will afford a view, not only of the river, but of woodland and the bird life that Walter Locke loved and wrote about so frequently. The lounge chair will be for anyone to relax in and there will be copies of **"Whistling Post, Ohio,"** and his other books, **"A Cash Transaction,"** **"John Halcyon's Father"** and **"Halcyon Days and the Year at the Whistling Post."**

And now there will be, as well, **"This World, My Home."** Walter Locke's world began March 16, 1875 in West Virginia's wooded hills, on Nine Mile Ridge, near French Creek, which ran in turn into the Ohio around St. Mary's. The reader of these rare bits of life and philosophy meets in the first sentence the author's Aunt Lide, out at her woodpile chopping sticks for the supper fire just 75 years ago. Everyone else in the Locke vignettes is just as human and as real as Aunt Lide.

The quality of Walter Locke is in his every singing line but no where is it more impressive than in the chapter he calls **"Fortieth Street Road."** For it tells how he, as a young fellow working in Lincoln, living on his father's farm, loped off the miles in rain, shine, cold, hot, calm, blustery weather, to the cadence of great poetry. He would write a poem by Keats or Shelley or Browning on a slip of paper, read it and then reread it until committed to memory, as he strode by the fence posts, the white-painted farmsteads and the brown ploughed fields.

"All this was heaping up a fortune I can take with me when I go," wrote Walter Locke in recollection. "And I tremble for my country when I see our speeding time spurn the poet. It was written of a nation: 'Vain was the chief's, the sage's pride! They had no poet and they died.'"

If editors and publishers would like to show young reporters how to write so their diction will be remembered and to acquaint them with editorial courage and intellectual honesty they would do well to hand out copies of **"This World, My Home"** with the first pay check. And if professors of journalism wish to begin that process in college years here is the book of 1957 for a high place on the all-time reading list.

—IRVING DILLIARD

IF you want to get around Washington efficiently as a tourist, you should get Morgan Beatty's **"Your Nation's Capital"** (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc., New York, \$3.50). Beatty is a veteran with *NBC News* in Washington and formerly covered the nation's capital for *AP*.

—DICK FITZPATRICK

FOR more than a decade Sydney J. Harris has been commenting on the American scene for readers of the *Chicago Daily News* in his column, **"Strictly Personal."** In recent years

the column has been syndicated and it now appears on a number of editorial and feature pages across the country. In **"Majority of One"** (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass., \$3.75) the author has gathered some of the best of his observations, from columns which have been written since the publication of his first book, **"Strictly Personal."**

His pungent comments are grouped under intriguing chapter headings and range from notes on **"The Social Animal,"** **"Fine and Vulgar Arts"** and **"Customs and Taboos"** to **"Purely Personal Prejudices."** Harris can dissect social foibles with a delicate scapel, devastate hypocrisy with a haymaker or write with nostalgic tenderness. His is a civilized judgment, punctuated with wit, and mellowed with tolerance.

Harris' admirers insist he is one of the most widely quoted newspaper writers in Chicago. Reading this new collection of his work explains why.

—C. C. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rates: Situations Wanted .08 per word; minimum charge \$1.00. Help Wanted and all other classifications .15 per word; minimum charge \$2.00. Display classified at regular display rates. Blind box number identification, add charge for three words. All classified payable in advance by check or money order. No discounts or commissions on classified advertising.

When answering blind ads, please address them as follows: Box Number, THE QUILL, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

HELP WANTED

SPECIAL FEATURE WRITERS—Experienced writers to work on magazine assignments. Box 1160, THE QUILL.

JOURNALISM STUDENTS—Part time reporting and feature writing. Box 1158, THE QUILL.

Writers for immediate assignments in Texas, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota. Send qualifications to Box 1165, THE QUILL.

SITUATION WANTED

NEWS DIRECTOR, 10 years. Want challenge, competition. Make your station prestige station, with top rated news. Know TV and radio news from the story to airing. Do top air job, film, edit, write. Direct staff for best coverage. College. Married, child. References from top men. Box 1164, THE QUILL.

Agricultural writer-editor, farm-born, with broad knowledge in livestock nutrition, crops, fertilizers, grain trade, desires to relocate in East, Midwest or Far West. Nine years experience in external house organ-trade magazine fields. Wide contacts in industry and colleges. SDX, 35, married, 3 children. Interested in editing, public relations and education. Box 1163, THE QUILL.

Could you use a young (25) man, trained in law and journalism? J. D. (March) U. of Chicago Law School. B.S. Journalism, Syracuse University. Reporting experience. SDX. Write Box 1162, THE QUILL.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOOKING FOR A PUBLISHER? Send for our free brochure which tells how we can promote and distribute your book. Ask for booklet QL. Vantage Press, 120 W. 31, New York.

FREE

Monthly job market letter, with list of available jobs and nationwide employment conditions. Bill McKee, Birch Personnel, 59 E. Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

THE QUILL for January, 1958



Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

NO. 64

JANUARY 1958

Membership Eligibility Rules Up for Further Study; Fraternity to Mark Site of John Peter Zenger Trial

Special Committee Meets in Chicago

The first meeting of the special committee named by President Robert Cavagnaro, general executive of the *Associated Press*, San Francisco, was held December 16 in Chicago. The Committee is to prepare the report on the membership eligibility provisions of the Constitution as they relate to the future character of the Fraternity as directed by the 1957 Convention.

Bernard Kilgore, president of the *Wall Street Journal*, is chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee are Wallace Werble, F-D-C Reports, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Norval Neil Luxon, School of Journalism, University of North Carolina; Walter Humphrey, editor of the *Fort Worth (Tex.) Press*; James R. Brooks, PR manager, Ekco Products Co., Chicago; Herbert G. Klein, executive editor, *San Diego (Calif.) Union* and two undergraduate members, Robert E. Dallos, Boston University and Guy Welbon, Northwestern University.

Leaving the weighty problem of the future character of its overall membership for a committee to study for another year, the 48th anniversary convention of Sigma Delta Chi adjourned Saturday, Nov. 16, on a harmonious note.

Officers and delegates alike were satisfied that much of significance to journalism and the fraternity's place in it had been accomplished during the four-day session at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas.

Resolutions

Convention Assails Federal, Local Secrecy

Condemning "the general suppression of news throughout the Federal Government," the 48th anniversary convention of Sigma Delta Chi in Houston unanimously adopted a resolution attacking "the widespread abuse and misapplication" of the Eisenhower Security Order 10-501.

The resolution urged the President "be respectfully called upon to eliminate this abuse" which it said denies to the American people "their inherent right to knowledge and information of their government."

The Eisenhower order gives the heads of 17 Federal agencies the privilege of
(Continued on page 22)

Principal accomplishments of the convention were voting full support to its Freedom of Information committee's battle to stamp out roadblocks to full access to information at all governmental levels; furthering of plans for the fraternity's Golden anniversary celebration in 1959; and detailed consideration of present-day manpower shortages facing the journalistic media.

With 350 delegates, members and guests registered, the convention attendance was one of the largest in its 48-year history.

Wielding the gavel during the sessions was President Sol Taishoff, editor of *Broadcasting* magazine. The gavel, incidentally, was presented to the 1956-57 president by his home Washington, D. C., Professional chapter. It was fashioned from wood taken from the White House during its 1950 remodeling.

"Our solitary objective," declared President Taishoff in his opening address, "is to enhance the service, the dignity and the prestige of journalism in the free world and to thwart all efforts, however slight, to impinge upon journalism's free estate."

"We are dedicated to the ideals of honest, courageous journalism, and a free unfettered press," he said, adding that "by a free press I mean all modes of gathering and dissemination of news."

Since the founding of the fraternity in 1909, the president said, memberships issued have totaled 27,834, of which 16,629 still were carried on the active rolls as of last July 31.

Sigma Delta Chi now has 48 professional chapters and 66 undergraduate chapters, two undergraduate groups having been voted charters during the Houston convention. The new undergraduate chapters are located at Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville, Texas, and the University of California at Los Angeles. The latter unit had been operat-

(turn page)



Newly elected president Robert Cavagnaro (center) has a conference with his vice presidents Ed Lindsay, left, and James A. Byron, during Convention session.

'Tex' Taishoff Gets Big Welcome



President Sol Taishoff (left) and Mrs. Taishoff are greeted in Texas fashion at the Houston airport by Harris County Sheriff C. V. Buster who presents the editor and publisher of *Broadcasting* magazine with a Deputy Sheriff badge. In the background a mounted posse adds color to the ceremony.

ing as a sub-unit of the Los Angeles Professional Chapter but now takes on independent status.

Reports presented at the opening business session included those of Mason R. Smith, chairman of the National Executive Council; Charles C. Clayton, editor of *THE QUILL* and chairman of the fraternity's 50th anniversary committee; Robert Cavagnaro, vice president in charge of professional chapter affairs; Edward Lindsay, vice president in charge of undergraduate chapter affairs.

James A. Byron, vice president in charge of expansion; Buren McCormack, national treasurer who also reported for the *QUILL* Endowment Fund Trustees; Al Bates, for the Committee on international expansion; A. Pat Daniels, professional chapter program committee; Victor Bludorn, executive director, representing the research committee; Herbert Klein, historic sites committee; and V. M. (Red) Newton, freedom of information committee.

Smith also placed in nomination the names of three men to be fellows of the fraternity, and they were given approval by the delegates on Saturday. The three men honored are:

Frank Batholomew, president of the United Press Associations.

J. Montgomery Curtus, director of the American Press Institute, Columbia University, New York.

Tom Powell Jr., editor and publisher of the *Anamosa Journal* and the *Anamosa Eureka* in Iowa.

Newton, in presenting the report of the freedom of information committee, declared: "There is a curtain of secrecy over most of the federal government and I warn you that if we in journalism permit it to be expanded in the next 25 years as we have permitted it to be de-

veloped in the last 25, not only will freedom of the press fall by the board, but all American freedom will be irreparably damaged."

He declared that his committee report documented 93 cases of outright abridgement of freedom of information in the federal government.

"I took the trouble to have these 93 documented cases checked by the Moss Committee on government information and the legal counsel for the committee reported to me that the cases will stand up under fire," Newton said, adding: "That, gentlemen, is Sigma Delta Chi's freedom of information case today."

Newton outlined a plan to have a committee of prominent editors lay the 93 documented cases on the President's desk, respectfully requesting that he do something about the abridgement of freedom of information.

Clayton reported these developments with regard to 1959's Fiftieth anniversary celebration:

- Approval by the Executive Council of a publisher, the Southern Illinois University Press, for the fraternity's history, which he reported was "coming along well." He appealed to chapters to furnish the individual history sketches requested of them.

- Progress on plans for an anniversary program which, it is hoped, will present the story of communication on a nationally-sponsored TV show.

- Groundwork laid for the commem-

Disappointed?

To provide space for the coverage of the 1957 National Convention, other news of the Fraternity was omitted in this issue. News of chapter activities and regular features will be resumed next month.

orative Sigma Delta Chi anniversary stamp, which the Post Office is being asked to issue.

- Special programs, skits, ideas and contests being worked out for both undergraduate and professional chapters.

- Plans to establish a national journalism hall of fame, to be located temporarily at the site of the fraternity's founding, DePauw University, with the nation's capital or a national headquarters buildings, if one is built, as its permanent home. This proposal later was approved by the convention, with ten persons to be nominated and elected to the Hall of Fame during the 1959 anniversary year, and a maximum of three each year thereafter.

John Quincy (Jake) Mahaffey, editor of the *Texarkana Gazette* and *Texarkana News*, was the speaker at the first noon luncheon. A veteran of 28 years of newspapering, he urged journalism students to acquire a wide, liberal background in their college courses.

A film, depicting the marking of the fraternity's 1957 historic site was shown at the luncheon. The ceremony was the dedication of a plaque at the Baltimore Sunpapers building Sept. 12 in commemorating the late, great Henry L. Mencken. Marquis Childs was in charge of the ceremony, and the film was narrated by the British journalist, Alistair Cooke, moderator of the "Omnibus" program. The film was a kinescope of the program at it was picked up live by the Sunpapers' station, WMAR-TV. It was later rebroadcast over a number of other stations.

The convention later accepted the suggestion of its historic sites committee that the site of the famed trial of John Peter Zenger be marked in the fraternity's 1958 ceremony. Acquittal of Zenger, an early New York editor who criticized royal colonial despots, is regarded as one of the earliest victories for a free press on this continent.

A Texas historic site marker also was presented at the noon luncheon when the *Galveston Daily News* received a plaque from two Texas press groups honoring it as Texas' "oldest newspaper of continuous publication."

David C. Leavell, vice president and general manager of the *News*, accepted the inscribed plaque "on behalf of all the people who have made contributions to our longtime service."

Stanley McBrayer, president of the Texas Gulf Coast Sigma Delta Chi chapter, made the presentation, assisted by Jake Smith, publisher of the *Liberty Vindicator* and vice president of the Texas Press Association.

Awards to winners in the Sigma Delta Chi undergraduate chapter contests were presented by Edward Lindsay, vice president in charge of undergraduate affairs.

In the newspaper division, the *Daily Illini* of the University of Illinois won first place for editorials with *Colorado Daily* (University of Colorado) second and *Miami Hurricane* (University of Miami) third. Honorable mention went

(Continued on next page)

Public Relations Issue Gets Good Going Over

The question of public relations men and their membership status had the 1957 SDX convention buzzing with questions, amendments and opinions. Final action was deferred until 1958, with a committee to study constitutional provisions on the subject in the interim.

The report of the Committee on Membership Eligibility, presented by Chairman Walter Humphrey, editor, *Ft. Worth Press*, on Nov. 14 emphasized:

1. "It is the work that the men actually do, rather than their titles, which should prevail in determining their eligibility."

2. "This committee did not concern itself with qualifications of collegiate membership, except that we urge all chapters to maintain strict adherence to the present membership standards. . . ."

3. "Let us make clear that we are limited by the constitution to public information, not to broader fields of public relations which include lobbying, business promotion, and other facets of client service. . . . On the other hand, there are men in the broad field of public relations who seem to us to qualify under the public information definition."

The committee then proposed that the word "occupations" replace the word "titles" in the heading for membership requirements, pp. 38-39 of the Manual, which says "Titles Usually Considered in Journalism" . . . and another which says "Titles Usually Considered Out of Journalism." Another proposed change was in Section F of the Manual, which would read:

"As a category, public relations men are not considered within the field of journalism. However, some men in this field are eligible if they come within the definition of 'Public Information' as outlined in Section G. Others are considered not to be in the profession of journalism but in professions serving the private and specialized interests of the employer first, rather than serving the public interest directly."

The Membership Eligibility Committee report also emphasized:

"We will not go into the background of these almost endless discussions nor attempt to chronicle them. They all have led back to one place, the constitution of Sigma Delta Chi. . . . And they all lead back to the conviction that we must preserve the intent of the constitution by keeping our membership select, professional and journalistic."

The committee's report brought on a heated discussion and amendments from the floor. The Akron delegate read a resolution which said, in part:

"This chapter, as every Sigma Delta Chi chapter, is the only organization which embodies those in every field of journalism and therefore provides the only common meeting ground; 'Further, that to destroy the relationship that

(Continued on page 22)



Charles E. Wilson, President of People-to-People Foundation, addresses the Convention banquet, Friday evening.

Convention

(Continued from page 18)

to the Cornell University Sun and the Minnesota Daily.

In the features division, Minnesota Daily was first; South Dakota State Collegian second, and the Missourian (University of Missouri) third.

For sports writing, the Missourian captured top honors, with the Miami Hurricane second and the Minnesota Daily third. Straight news writing honors went to the Missourian, Minnesota Daily and the Daily Illini, in that order.

In the 1957 student Magazine contest the winners were as follows: Best all-around campus magazine reflecting undergraduate life and literary talents: Ivory Tower, University of Minnesota. Best non-fiction article writing, Miami student "Bill Fitch Fought Way to Freedom," by Brian Sheehan, Dec. 1956 issue of Tempo, University of Miami magazine. Best article contributed to an outside magazine: "It's Not the Same Old Grind," by Wayne Kelly, Indianapolis, published in Dec. 9, 1956 issue of Indianapolis Star magazine.

Winners in three classes of the Photographic competition were: Spot News Pictures—First place: "Icy Frosting" by Don Casey, University of Minnesota. Feature Pictures—First place: "Mother and Daughter" by Roland Wulbert, University of Illinois; Second place: "Jazz-U" also by Roland Wulbert; Third place: Carl Humphrey, University of Illinois. Scenic pictures, or special pictures which do not fall in the above classifications—First place: Ed Bauer, University of Illinois; Second place: "Conform Thyself" by Richard Atwood, University of Illinois; Third place: "Excellence" by Jim Hubbard, University of Illinois.

At a dinner sponsored by the Houston daily newspapers and radio-television stations, Harry L. Waddell of New York City, publisher of National Petroleum

SDX News

Thanks Again For A Job Well Done

Assistants to the editor of the Sigma Delta Chi News in preparing the news account of the Houston convention were Al Austin, Chicago; Herman Albright, Butler; C. Mack Lundstrom, Nebraska; Benjamin Tiplitz, Temple; Robert Dorr, Colorado and Earl Kohnfelder, Penn State.

Caricatures appearing in this issue were drawn by Delegate Herm Albright of the Butler Undergraduate Chapter during the Houston convention.

Week magazine, differed with those who criticize as too high the 27½ per cent tax depletion allowance now given oilmen. He contended the allowance isn't high enough.

"We have to get money to discover new oil," he said. "If the oil industry didn't write off in its taxes every barrel of oil it pumps, it would be working itself out of business. The oil it discovers is its capital."

Following the speech, the Beckman efficiency award, for the undergraduate chapter with the top overall program during the past year, was presented to the University of Nevada Chapter.

Other top chapters in the order they placed are: University of North Dakota, University of Missouri, South Dakota State University, Oregon State University, American University, University of Oklahoma, University of Iowa, University of Indiana and University of Illinois.

The Hogate professional achievement award, for the chapter with the greatest percentage of graduates who go into journalism, went to the University of North Dakota chapter with 100 per cent. The percentage is taken over a three year period.

Other top chapters were Oregon State with 92.31 per cent and Minnesota with 91.49 per cent.

Chapter advisers held their annual breakfast meeting Friday morning with Al Austin, former vice president in charge of undergraduate affairs presiding. Twenty advisers attended. Discussion topics included fraternity membership standards, money raising and professional program activities. The University of Houston Undergraduate Chapter was host.

Also on the program was the annual breakfast for past presidents of the fra-

(Continued on next page)

The 'Big Five'

Five undergraduate chapters placed in the first ten in BOTH the Beckman efficiency and Hogate professional achievement contests for 1957.

They are: North Dakota, Nevada, Oregon State, Missouri, and Iowa.

Sidelights

Convention Provides Humorous Incidents

V. M. "Red" Newton Jr. almost missed his own party—but fortunately he can thank a bellhop for saving him from sure embarrassment.

The Wells Memorial Key winner was instructed by President Sol Taishoff to wear a tuxedo for the annual banquet. "Red" refused because he had forgotten his suspenders. Sol insisted without regard for "Red's" plight—so "Red" calmly called for a bellhop from whom he purchased a pair—likewise without regard for the bellhop's plight—the bellhop was safe though, he had a well fortified bay window.

In the official transcription of the fraternity's proceedings, the recorder referred to the "national chaplain." There's no such office in SDX, even though a lot of people may have been looking for one at various stages of the convention!

Arthur Laro, executive editor of the *Houston Post* and president of the Texas Gulf Coast Professional chapter of SDX, came up with an expected remark on Texans at the opening of the convention. He recalled an introduction referred to "Texas and other outlying states." To which the speaker retorted: "No one



Laro

can outlie Texas!"

SIGNS OF TIMES—Sign on gas station sign as you enter Houston via train: "Humble Dealer." (He deals in Humble Gas, honest.) . . . In walled glass case outside jewelry shop in the Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, site of the SDX convention, were many gold and jeweled pins and pendants. One such jewel, very suitable for a delegate's present to his wife or girl friend, was inscribed: "Gushing Over You." Sold for only \$152.00, but we do not believe anyone bought one.

Here's a Texas tale that tops them all—and its as true as it can be.

Sixty years ago a young man moseyed into the *Crockett Courier* looking for a job. He got it. Four years later he became the editor of that newspaper. Today that man is still editor of the *Courier*. At 84 he is the oldest member of the Texas Press Association.

William "Colonel Billy" Aiken was certainly the great, great grandfather of the 48th annual convention of Sigma Delta Chi.

Convention

(Continued from page 19)

ternity. Past presidents in attendance at the convention were Roy E. French of Los Angeles, James Stuart of Indianapolis, Mason Smith and Charles Clayton of Carbondale, Ill.; Irving Dilliard of St. Louis, Robert Parr of Pontiac, Mich., Luther Huston of Washington, D. C., and Walter Humphrey of Fort Worth.

Concurrent sessions for undergraduate and professional chapters were held Friday morning.

Three hours of active discussion were hardly enough for the wealth of participation resulting as 49 official undergraduate delegates and many more alternates convened Friday morning for three panel discussions on the state of the undergraduate fraternity.

Moderator Don Burchard, SDX adviser at Texas A & M College, began the session with discussion of membership requirements. Assisting were Bob Dorr of the University of Colorado, Warren Talley of the University of Southern Illinois, Joe Buser of Texas A & M College and Marvin Hastings of South Dakota State College.

The discussion centered around the basis of selection of pledges and the stimulation of interest in the various chapter activities.

Guest speakers within the field were the most popular among chapters in conducting a schedule of meetings the program panel agreed. Richard King, SDX advisor at the University of Texas, headed the panel including Bill Meyerer of Louisiana State University and Ed Hughes of the University of Texas.

Group participation reached its zenith for the morning with the discussion of

Theme Denounces Secrecy Everywhere

Not one, but two themes, were adopted for Sigma Delta Chi at the Houston convention.

The theme for 1958, supporting the splendid work of the SDX Freedom of Information committee, exhorts the membership to:

"Fight Secrecy, Inform the People."

At the request of the Fiftieth Anniversary committee, a theme for the 1959 anniversary year also was selected. Giving thought to the goals of the fraternity as expressed in the ritual, the anniversary theme is in the form of a toast:

"To another fifty years of talent, energy and truth."

chapter finances, records and activities.

Representative was the review of Larry Lubenow, delegate and panelist from the University of North Dakota, supplemented by a brochure outlining his chapter's activities for the year. The North Dakota chapter perennially is one of the most active in the fraternity.

Moderating the panel was Delbert McGuire, adviser for the North Texas State College chapter. Others included Jim Goodhue of Oklahoma State University, Earl Kohnfelder of Penn State College and Lubenow.

Edward Lindsay, vice president in charge of undergraduate chapter affairs, presided.

Reports on scholarship activities and other projects of professional chapters were given at the concurrent session of professional delegates.

Don Carter of the Atlanta chapter, dis-

(Continued on next page)



A University of Houston co-ed helps entertain visiting newsmen at the School of Journalism and Graphic Arts. Left to right: Jan McMullan, James Julian, San Diego State College; Don McManners, University of Wisconsin.

Eisenhower and Nixon Wire Greetings to SDX

President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon sent greetings to the Houston convention, via telegram.

The President's wire said, in part:

"The foundations of an American Democracy are built upon an informed and responsible body of citizens who, in turn, find their strength in truth, thoroughly and widely disseminated. In this great service, your fraternity of professional journalists plays a leading role. Our nation owes much to the courage and wisdom of its reporters, and I am glad to learn you are emphasizing the need for the recruitment of young talent to continue the splendid traditions of the free press. Best wishes for a memorable convention."

Vice President Nixon's telegram read: "The American journalist is highly regarded throughout the world. His integrity, accuracy and breadth of vision have played a major role in making the American people so well informed. Best wishes for a successful convention."

Convention

(Continued from page 20)

Discussing ways to stimulate chapter programs, cited his own group's program of working with high school journalists. Newspaper members of the chapter go out to speak to high school students in a program designed to move more talent into journalism, he said. This is climaxed by a career day dinner at which promising youngsters were hosted by chapter members.

Gene Schroeder, delegate of the Chicago Headline Club, discussed freedom of information activities of his own and other chapters.

Most professional chapters raise money directly—collecting dues, staging grid-iron dinners, quiz shows or similar projects—it was developed during the session.

Robert Cavagnaro, San Francisco, vice president in charge of professional chapter affairs, presided.

The entire male contingent of the convention left the Shamrock by bus Friday noon for the Houston ship channel where two boats were boarded for a voyage down that famed industrial waterway. The group later "manned" the venerable World War I battleship *Texas* before returning to the hotel for the annual service of remembrance and initiation.

Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric and now president of the People to People Foundation was the speaker at the annual convention dinner.

The former national director of defense mobilization urged the fraternity to help sell the People-to-People program, started 14 months ago by President Eisenhower.

The program involves using every

means possible—every idea, group, dollar and effort—to get the peoples of the world to learn more about each other and to foster greater understanding among them. "Do-it-yourself diplomacy" was Wilson's description of the plan.

Stressing the need for the program, Wilson pointed to Sputnik as "the Pearl Harbor of the Cold War." He expressed faith, however, that "the United States will find the missing missiles."

The highest honor that the fraternity awards to individual members, the Wells Memorial Key, was presented to V. M. (Red) Newton, managing editor of the Tampa (Florida) *Morning Tribune*. Newton has been, for the past five years, the militant chairman of Sigma Delta Chi's freedom of information committee.

The Headline Club, Chicago, was presented with the fraternity's top award for professional chapters.

Highlight of the Saturday business session was the decision of the official delegates to accept the report of the eligibility regarding the status of public relations members of the fraternity.

Stipulations were added which (1) leave unchanged the status of all professional chapter members until the 1958 convention in San Diego next November and (2) propose that a new committee in the meantime prepare a report on the membership eligibility provisions of the constitution as they relate to the future of the fraternity.

Robert Cavagnaro, general executive of the *Associated Press* in San Francisco, was elected as the new national president succeeding Sol Taishoff, who becomes chairman of the executive council.

Elected vice presidents were Burton W. Marvin, University of Kansas, for undergraduate affairs; James A. Byron, news director of WBAP, AM-TV, Fort Worth, for professional chapter affairs, and Edward Lindsay, editor of Lindsay-Schaub newspapers, Decatur, Ill., for expansion.

E. W. Scripps II of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, was elected secretary. Renamed treasurer was Buren H. McCormack, vice president and treasurer, the *Wall Street Journal*, New York.

Elected to the executive council are Walter Burroughs, editor and publisher, Orange Coast Newspapers, Costa Mesa, Calif.; V. M. Newton, managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) *Tribune*; William Ray, manager of news and special events, WMAQ-WNBQ, Chicago; Robert Root, department of journalism, Syracuse University; and Robert M. White II, editor of the Mexico (Mo.) *Ledger*.

Donald Ferguson, editor and president of the *Milwaukee Journal*, was named national honorary president. Donald Clark of St. Louis was re-elected to a new four-year term as a *QUILL* Endowment Fund trustee.

Morris Frank, *Houston Chronicle* columnist, keynoted the final luncheon, at which McCormack presided. The past president's key was presented to Taishoff, and a certificate attesting to his long service as a fraternity officer was pre-

Executive Council Has Its Busiest Year

Holding two of its three regular yearly meetings, and convening almost every evening during the convention on fra-

ternity problems, the Sigma Delta Chi National Executive Council had one of the busiest periods in its history at Houston.

Sol Taishoff of Washington, D. C., retiring president, took over the reins from Mason Smith of Carbondale, Ill., the retiring council chairman, as the



Taishoff

council organized for its new year Sunday, Nov. 17.

The new council directed that preparations for Sigma Delta Chi's 1959 golden anniversary observance be intensified during 1958.

Invitations for the 1960 convention were received from Reno, Nevada, and Miami Beach, Florida, but final action was deferred until the council's spring meeting. The 1958 convention will be held Nov. 19-22 at the U. S. Grant Hotel in Los Angeles, with the 1959 anniversary convention scheduled for Indianapolis.

At its opening session Wednesday, Nov. 13, the council set up new procedures for professional chapters to follow in nominating new members; accepted a contract with the Southern Illinois University Press for publication of the fraternity's 50-year-history; and examined the fraternity's investment program, recommending transfer of some endowment funds to safer investments with the same or higher returns.

The council allotted funds for the distribution of the Freedom of Information committee reports to a majority of the daily and weekly newspapers, and radio and TV stations in the country. Key members of the American Bar Association also will get the report under this plan.

The council considered setting up an editorial budget for *THE QUILL* and establishing an award for the top undergraduate chapter adviser each year.

Victor Blueborn, executive director, in his report to the council, detailed thoroughly the status of the chapter's undergraduate and professional chapters; reviewed activities concerning *THE QUILL* and its Sigma Delta Chi news section; fraternity finances and membership; the *QUILL* Endowment Fund; and the convention budget.

sented to Mason R. Smith, retiring chairman of the executive council.

Convention delegates and guests then attended the Rice Institute-Texas A & M football game, witnessing one of the season's top upsets as the Owls nosed out the Aggies, 7 to 6.

Chicago Rates Best Among 48 Chapters

Stamped as the top professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi at the Houston national convention was the Headline Club of Chicago.

The chapter, which also placed first in 1953 and 1954, was singled out especially for its success in promoting Illinois state freedom of information laws during the past year.

Ten other chapters on the fraternity's roll of 48 professional groups were cited for their 1957 programs.

They are: Atlanta, Central Pennsylvania, Dallas, Fort Worth, Illinois Valley, Milwaukee, North Dakota, Northern California, San Antonio, and Texas Gulf Coast.

Winners of the contest in previous years were: 1948 Fort Worth, 1949 Fort Worth, 1950 Washington, D. C., 1951 Milwaukee, 1952 Washington, D. C., 1953 Chicago (special award to Atlanta for showing the greatest improvement), 1954 Chicago, 1955 Milwaukee, 1956 Washington, D. C.

Public Relations

(Continued from page 19)

exists among newspaper people, radio and television newsmen and public relations men would ultimately destroy the fraternity in the Akron area, and perhaps elsewhere.

"Further, that the action by the Executive Council automatically places a stigma on 'public relations' and classifies those so engaged as 'second class citizens' . . ."

The Akron area's resolution was mainly an opposition to the action of the Executive Council last year rather than to the convention report.

Other potent comments heard from the convention floor during the eligibility report:

Luther Huston, former national SDX president and New York Times Washington correspondent, said "in the last few years the public relations man has become an integral part of journalism. No reporter in Washington could do without PR men. . . . Do we want them in or not? . . ."

Bill Sewell, Dallas delegate, also "defended" the PR men when he likened "cutting up PR men" to the cutting off of news by the government. "We cannot tighten down on the PR men," he said. He emphasized that SDX build, not restrict members, adding that the bigger the fraternity, the better it can be.

The Kansas City Press Club delegate said they were not interested in having PR men classed as associate members. The Atlanta chapter delegate recommended that members initiated before April be continued as professional members, with new rules applying to new members.

Elvin McCray Central Michigan pro-

Convention Assails

(Continued from page 17)

classifying information in the name of national security which has resulted, the Sigma Delta Chi committee on Freedom of Information charges, in gross "overclassification" of Federal documents.

The resolution also indorsed and supported seven bills introduced in Congress to amend the so-called "housekeeping" statute and the General Procedures Act.

The seven bills, the resolution said, are designed to eliminate legal "road blocks" to the free flow of information now based on "pure technicalities" in U. S. statutes. The bills are HR2767

fessor, said that the character of SDX should be kept mainly with newsmen largely interested in improving the journalism field. He suggested a certain percentage of PR men as the list of public relations men is growing, but added that a certain journalism background be required.

Other comments: James Pope of the Louisville Courier-Journal said the choice had not been made clear. He added that the fraternity should either be for newspapermen primarily or just one big press club. "We cannot make sow's ears out of silk," he said. . . . One delegate said "we are all PR men," adding that we cannot separate PR men from newspapers as the PR field is a major part of newspaper work. . . .

These and other proposals will be pondered by the committee which will consider the pros and cons of this important question this year and have it ready for a vote by the 1958 convention. Undergraduate Delegate Robert Dallos' resolution to postpone action on the PR question was almost unanimously accepted at Saturday's final business session. Only one vote was cast against it.

(Wise), HR2768 (Dawson), HR2769 (Hernandez), S921 (Kinney), HR7172 (Dawson), HR7173 (Pazell), HR7174 (Moss) and S2148 (Haynes).

The resolution also condemned and opposed the bill introduced by Senators Jackson and McClelland which would "under penalty of imprisonment obstruct the free flow of information on meetings of the top agencies of the federal government, including the ICC, the SEC, the FCC, the FPC and the CAB."

The resolution instructed the fraternity's officers to place copies of the resolution in the hands of the President and all members of Congress. Earlier, V. M. Newton, chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee, had told the convention that plans had been completed for a committee of editors to personally present to the President the committee's documented 93 cases of abuse of the people's right to know.

In other resolutions, the delegates:

Lauded the University of Missouri on the forthcoming observance next year of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of its school of journalism;

Urged studies by its chapters and at the schools where they are located on "how the profession of journalism can be of service in calling attention to the urgent need for greater scientific knowledge and training at all age levels";

Setting up a National Journalism Hall of Fame as part of the 1959 Fiftieth Anniversary convention;

Authorizing the Executive Council to proceed with the necessary steps to incorporate Sigma Delta Chi under appropriate state laws;

Expressing the sentiment that "any changes in Membership Eligibility by the 1958 convention shall not be retroactive"; and

Thanking the host chapters for the excellent convention arrangements and saluting the fraternity's officers with "a warm and hearty 'well done.'"



Unidentified delegates and members enjoy Mexican food with their music, or vice versa, during the Fiesta party on the opening night of the Convention program.

Introducing

Three New Members Elected To Serve on Executive Council

Newly elected vice president in charge of undergraduate chapter affairs is Burton W. Marvin, Dean of the William



Marvin

Allen White School of Journalism and Public Information, University of Kansas at Lawrence.

A native of Massachusetts he came to the University of Kansas in 1948 from the Graduate school of journalism at Columbia University where he was Associate Professor. In 1946-47 he was Assistant Professor at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism.

A graduate of the University of Nebraska, Burt went to work for the Lincoln (Neb.) Star where he was a reporter in 1935-36. He left to attend Columbia University where he got his M.S. degree in 1937. Returning to newspaper work, Marvin spent nine years as reporter, copyreader, assistant city editor, cable editor, telegraph editor on the Chicago Daily News.

Burt has been active in journalism education activities and served as president of the Association of Accredited Schools and Departments of Journalism in 1953. He has been a member of the Accrediting Committee on Education for Journalism since 1953 and since 1956 he has been its chairman. His writings include articles for the *The Quill* and "Education for Journalism in the U.S.A.," a paper prepared for world conference held by UNESCO.

As an undergraduate at Nebraska, Burt worked on campus publications,

was editor of the *Daily Nebraskan*, and served as president of his chapter of Sigma Delta Chi.

Walter Burroughs, one of two new members elected to the Executive Council, is presently writing and directing the editorial activities of the California Orange Coast newspapers which he purchased in 1948. These include the *Globe Herald* and *Pilot* of Costa Mesa and Newport Beach; the *Harbor Mailer* and *Marina News* of Seal Beach and Belmont Shore. He has been a member of Sigma Delta Chi since his undergraduate days at the University of Washington at Seattle.



Burroughs

Walter started in the newspaper business at the age of 11 as a carrier boy. During elementary and high school days he worked part time as editorial office boy, advertising copy chaser and cub reporter on the *Ledger* and *News Tribune* in Tacoma, Washington. Before entering college he also worked as a reporter on the *Aberdeen (Wash.) Daily World*.

As an undergraduate he was active on student publications and at the same time worked on the Seattle newspapers. He served as editor of the *Columns*, student magazine, and was editor of the *University of Washington Daily* in his senior year.

On graduation in 1924 Burroughs became personal assistant to the late editor and writer, James Anerson Wood, who wrote for publications all over the world. In 1925 he became graduate director of publications at the University of California, Berkeley and in 1928, he was appointed general manager of the North Pacific Gravure Co., Seattle.

He went to Los Angeles in 1931 to become general manager of Crocker-Union, a lithograph concern, publishers of books, syndicated give-away magazines and radio collateral material.

Since 1941 he has been in the radio news business, spent four years in the army, and in 1946 went into the plastic molding business in which he still holds an interest.

The other new member of the Executive Council, Robert Walter Root, is associate professor of journalism at Syracuse University. He was appointed to the university faculty in 1952, when he was named acting chairman of the magazine practice department and head of the graduate program in religious journalism.



Root

Born in Mason City, Iowa, Prof. Root received a bachelor of science degree in economics from Iowa State College in 1936 where he also was elected to Sigma Delta Chi. After working as a stringer for the *Associated Press*, he received a master's degree from Columbia University in 1937, and the following year traveled on a Pulitzer scholarship through western and central Europe and Russia.

In 1938 he became a feature writer and city hall reporter for the *Des Moines Register* and *Tribune* and later (1943-45) was an editorial writer for the same newspapers.

During the next two years, Prof. Root covered church relief work for the World Council of Churches. With his headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, he traveled 16 countries, including some areas behind the Iron Curtain.

He directed public relations for the First Conference of the Churches on International Affairs in 1946 at Cambridge, England, and for the World Council of Christian Youth, in 1947 at Oslo, Norway.

A free lance writer and lecturer after his return to this country, he taught journalism at the University of Bridgeport and was a lecturer in journalism at Drake University for four years. He has been on the faculties of international relations institutes at the University of Chicago and Brandeis University, and he has assisted in public relations work on the International Committee of the YMCA and the Voice of America.

In "How to Make Friends Abroad," published by YMCA Association, Prof. Root has outlined "The Ten Commandments for the American Abroad" and has provided a handy check list of basic helpful attitudes for his traveling countrymen.

He has written numerous articles in *Christian Century*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and many denominational publications.

His latest book, published in April 1957, is "Progress Against Prejudice." Aimed at presenting a new approach to racial understanding and integration progression in all fields, the book was published by the Friendship Press of New York City.

Prof. Root is a member of Alpha Tau Omega social fraternity, Phi Kappa Phi scholastic honorary and the Association for Education in Journalism.



The Sigma Delta Chi NEWS is published monthly by Sigma Delta Chi, Professional Journalistic Fraternity. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Sigma Delta Chi NEWS, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Do not address it to THE QUILL. This only delays it. Deadline for copy intended for the NEWS is first of month preceding date of issue.

Executive Director . . . VICTOR E. BLUEDORN
Financial Secretary . . . LORRAINE SWAIN
Office Manager BETTY CAHILL
Staff Assistants: MILDRED MEYER,
PEARL LUTTRELL

1958 National Theme
Fight Secrecy, Inform
The People

Report of the Advancement of Freedom Of Information Committee—Part II

Part II of this report deals with State and Lower levels of American Government. Part I was published in the December 1957 issue of the Sigma Delta Chi NEWS. Extra copies of the complete report are available. Write to Sigma Delta Chi Headquarters, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

I

THE AXIOM OF FREE GOVERNMENT

It is essential in free government that the people, who elect their governors and pay all the bills of government through heavy taxation, have the constant restraint of public opinion upon their public servants through open government records and open government meetings. And this is particularly true if the people are to retain their freedom.

As 1957 dawned, this great axiom of free government was being booted freely over the rocks and rills across the country by the politician. The press, obligated to print all facts of government at the time and not after the fact when too often in history it has been too late, found itself facing a curtain of secrecy over most of Federal Government and a growing menace of secret government in cities, counties and states.

As an example of the latter, a survey by a Legislative Research Council, appointed in Massachusetts at the instigation of the press, disclosed that no less than 187 town and school councils, boards and committees were accustomed to conduct the proceedings of the people's business in secrecy, with the press and public barred. It also disclosed that 146 town and school councils, boards and committees barred the public from inspecting their minutes, and that 48 boards and committees kept no minutes at all of the Massachusetts people's business.

In regard to State Government, the Massachusetts survey reported:

"Returns . . . by 140 state boards, and information on another four boards obtained from other sources, show that closed meetings predominate when public meetings are not required by law; moreover, a substantial minority of the boards close their minutes to public inspection."

This official Legislative survey was well supported by Sigma Delta Chi-sponsored surveys of the press and open government by the University of Maine, in Maine, and by Marquette University in Wisconsin. Editors reported 28 current abridgments of freedom of information in Maine and 53 such incidents in Wisconsin.

Your Committee compiled the results of these three State surveys in an Interim Report and, at the same time, drew two simple model laws stipulating (1) open government records and (2) open government meetings, and, with the help of hundreds of sincere editors, launched a nation-wide drive in the State Legislatures in behalf of freedom of information.

Purpose of the drive was two-fold:

1. To preserve free, open government in the cities, counties and states of free America.

2. To build up grass roots sentiment among the people in behalf of free, open government so that it could be used as a mighty weapon against the curtain of secrecy draped over Federal Government by the bureaucracy of Washington.

II

EIGHT STATES ADOPT SIGMA DELTA CHI LAWS

THE Sigma Delta Chi model laws for open government records and open government meetings were introduced in the Legislatures of 15 States, and this promptly precipitated a running fight from coast to coast in which the politician's plaintive, unctuous and sanctimonious squawks bounced against the blue.

But when the last political bleat had whistled across the Mississippi, the legislatures of eight states had adopted the law guaranteeing open government records, bringing to 29 the number of states having such legal safeguards. And the legislatures of six states had adopted the law stipulating open government meetings, bringing to 17 the number of states having such statutes.

The legislatures adopting the open records law in 1957 were:

Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas and Illinois.

The legislatures adopting the open meetings law in 1957 were:

Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Dakota and Illinois.

The politician always swings his hardest in defense of his precious secrecy, and even in several legislatures where he lost, he managed to insert qualifying words and phrases in the model freedom of information laws. In Pennsylvania, he inserted a clause that permits executive sessions, which is the politician's uplifting term for his secret meetings; while in Connecticut, he slipped in a clause permitting the same executive sessions if the majority vote for it.

The Tennessee law for open records was qualified by amendments barring news from state hospital "security" and those records closed by previous laws. Just how "security" figures in the records of a State is quite a question, but the Connecticut politicians went ahead, also, and put this exemption in their new open records law.

But even good, strong, unqualified laws do not keep the politician pure in the matter of secret government. Alabama has such a law, the first state, in 1915, to adopt a statute barring secret government meetings. But George M. Cox, executive editor of the *Mobile Press and Register*, reported to your committee that it has been a running fight for 40 years, with the editors using the law as a club to preserve the Alabama people's right to know about their government.

Your Committee lost its fight for both open records and open meetings laws in the legislatures of New Hampshire and Texas and for the open meetings law in the legislatures of Florida, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Kansas, New Mexico, Michigan and Nevada. In most cases, the politician simply employed the cute trick of burying the laws in committee, and that was that.

California, with the help of your Committee, adopted a very fine freedom of information law in 1953, but during the last four years the editors found it too general in nature to cope with their secrecy-loving politicians. So this year, with the help of Assemblyman Ralph Brown, they pushed through their legislature unanimously 66 new laws, one for each state board, stipulating that both its records and meetings must be open to the public.

Those states now having laws guaranteeing the people open government records are:

Alabama	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Arizona	Massachusetts	Oregon
California	Michigan	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Dakota
Florida	Mississippi	Tennessee
Idaho	Montana	Utah
Illinois	Nevada	Washington
Indiana	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Vermont
Kentucky	North Dakota	

Those states now having laws guaranteeing the people open meetings of government are:

Alabama	Illinois	North Dakota
Arkansas	Indiana	Pennsylvania
California	Louisiana	Utah
Connecticut	Maryland	Vermont
Delaware	Minnesota	Washington
Idaho	Ohio	

III

TOO MANY EDITORS ARE STILL APATHETIC

IN almost every case where the newspaper editors have become aroused over the people's right to know about their government, they have routed the politician; but where the editors are apathetic, the politician rules over the people in secret splendor.

This was clearly brought out in the surveys in Maine and Wisconsin where too many editors not only ignored the questionnaires but evidenced little interest in the question of the politician's secret government, itself.

When the New Hampshire legislature buried the Sigma Delta Chi freedom of information bills in committee, the *Keen Sentinel* said:

"It is indeed a sad commentary on the citizens of the state and New Hampshire newspapers that there obviously was no organization whatsoever of proponents of this bill who might have argued its merits before legislators.

"It seems a bit ludicrous to watch the 'Right to Know' bill washed down the drain while considerable effort is devoted to making such weighty decisions as what definition should be given itinerant hairdressers."

On the other hand, after the freedom of information bills safely navigated the Pennsylvania legislature, the *Harrisburg Patriot* said:

"We who write and edit your newspapers are especially heartened by the passage of these two bills by the General Assembly. They did not travel through the legislative jungle in a simple matter of course without incident. They had to be fought for and they had to be spotlighted just about every step of the way. In this battle, just about every Pennsylvania newspaper joined."

And when California's editors put through their legislature the 66 new open record and meeting bills, David N. Schutz, editor of the *Redwood City Tribune* and doughty chairman of his state's Freedom of Information Committee, wrote your Committee as follows:

"The success in California, I believe, is based on an enthusiasm that stems from such advocates as Ed Murray of the *Los Angeles Mirror*, Jack Craemer of

the *San Rafael Independent*, George and Lee Grimes of the *Oxnard Record*, and editors in general who scream every time some small town dictator tries to pull a sneak punch."

IV

NORTH DAKOTA AND VERMONT

TWO smaller states, North Dakota and Vermont, led the way in the 1957 fight for freedom of information laws. Their campaigns, bringing into play virtually all of the editors of both daily and weekly newspapers, could well serve as models for editorial cooperation in similar campaigns in other states.

The North Dakota drive, sparked by John O. Hjelle, editor of the *Bismark Tribune* and chairman of the state's Sigma Delta Chi Freedom of Information Committee, and John D. Paulson, editor of the *Fargo Forum* and president of the state's Sigma Delta chapter, began with a Newspaper Day in the North Dakota legislature.

Between 60 and 75 North Dakota publishers and editors, representing 45 to 50 communities, journeyed to Bismarck, spent the day with legislators, and thoroughly briefed the law-makers on the problems of the free press and the right of the people of North Dakota to know about their government.

The occasion was climaxed with a joint session of the legislature which was addressed by Mason Walsh, managing editor of the *Dallas Times Herald* and chairman of the *Associated Press* Managing Editors Association Freedom of Information Committee. Walsh told the legislature: "Dishonesty of any sort, in any field of activity, breeds and thrives in hidden places; corruption wilts and withers in the bright light of public knowledge."

North Dakota's editors followed up this occasion with new stories and editorials, and on February 15 both the open records and the open meetings bills were adopted by the House without a dissenting vote.

Opposition, however, developed in the Senate, which prompted the editors of North Dakota's weekly newspapers to go into action. They telephoned or telegraphed the Senators of their districts, and on March 7 the open meetings bill was adopted by the Senate by 29 to 18 and on March 10 the open records bill by 30 to 13.

That this was a great victory for freedom of information was plainly indicated by the following paragraph written to your Chairman by Alvin E. Austin, of the University of North Dakota and a member of your Committee: "It must be recorded that newsmen at first were lukewarm to the idea, seeing no great need for such legislation; and that officials and legislators generally opposed the proposal."

The Vermont campaign, led by David W. Howe, publisher of the *Burlington Free Press* and a member of your Committee, was pitched on a different level, yet it was just as effective. Actually, the Vermont Press Association took its freedom of information story to the people and won a decisive victory.

Here is a step-by-step report on the campaign:

1. The Vermont Press Association was twice briefed on the great need for freedom of information laws.

2. The Association then appointed a steering committee composed of the publishers of two daily and three weekly newspapers.

3. A brochure, containing typical laws of the 21 states already having such legislation and also the findings of the Massachusetts Legislative Research Council, was distributed to every Vermont editor and other interested parties.

4. Two large mailing cards, calling attention to the

Constitutional rights of the people and the need for corrective legislation, was sent to every member of the Vermont Bar Association and to every candidate for the Legislature.

5. Briefings on freedom of information were given to the Vermont Bar Association, the League of Women Voters, the State Farm Bureau Federation, the State Legion, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and other civic groups.

6. Public hearings were arranged in the Senate and House and such speakers as a school teacher, a farmer, a U. S. Weather Bureau man, a retired ordinary citizen and a TV station manager were obtained to present the freedom of information case.

7. Large advertisements were printed in many Vermont newspapers calling attention to the right of the Vermont people to know about their government.

After both bills negotiated the legislature with no organized opposition, Mr. Howe sounded the keynote of the victorious campaign with the following report:

"At all times we preserved the position that we were seeking no favors for the press; that no bills would be introduced by request; that only if we found members of the legislature who wished to sponsor bills would they be introduced; that we would not register as lobbyists or buttonhole anyone in the state capital; that we would ask for public hearings and would testify on invitation and leave copies of our testimony at such hearings; and that we would help the sponsors to prepare model laws, but that the exact wording was up to the legislature, and we were making no insistent demands of any kind."

V

FLORIDA AND MASSACHUSETTS

ON the other side of the picture, freedom of information took a beating in Florida and Massachusetts, where laws for open government meetings were smothered in forensic outbursts that paraded all the old smug arguments of the politician for his sacred secrecy. There also was much apathy on the part of editors in both states.

The law lost, 43 to 33, in the Florida House, and Rep. Cliff Herrell, of Miami, led the fight against it. For one thing, he beat his breast mightily over the risk of ruining teachers' reputations in discussing their employment at open meetings of Florida school boards.

But what about the case in your Committee's files wherein a school board met in secrecy and fired the principal of a high school for being a sex pervert; and the school board of the adjoining county met two weeks later in secrecy and employed this character as the principal of a high school. Your Committee would like for Rep. Herrell to tell how the interests of the parents and pupils were protected in these secret proceedings.

The matter of land condemnation for public use also figured in the Florida debate. Rep. Herrell shook with horror over the very idea of the people being given up-to-date information as to their public servants' actions in buying land for public use, and he ranted mightily over the possibility that speculators might drive up the price.

However, Rep. Herrell did not discuss the ancient fact that many a politician has gotten rich, himself, in secret governmental land deals, often at the expense of the taxpayer. He did not dwell either on the fact that the law of condemnation was introduced into American government to protect the taxpayers' interests. Nor did he condescend to mention that the home-owning taxpayers

are entitled to advance knowledge of the politician's intent to locate say a city garbage incinerator in a certain vicinity.

In Massachusetts, the politician employed the age-old tactic of killing the bill with crippling amendments. The bill started out a simple legislative measure stipulating that all governmental bodies must meet in the public, but when it finally was adopted by the House, it contained the following amendments:

1. City and town councils and boards could hold executive sessions on majority vote of the members.

2. Executive sessions could be held in matters in which an individual's personal reputation was at stake, or in which financial negotiations were being discussed.

3. Certain committees would be exempt from the open meeting regulation.

4. A newspaper reporting inaccurate information must correct the error "in boldface type on the front page of its next edition."

The Massachusetts Senate also tacked similar crippling amendments onto the bill before passing it. And when House-Senate conferees finally got a whack at the amended bill, they sanctimoniously spurned each other's amendments, and thus died the Massachusetts' people's right to know about their government, even in the face of the legislative survey which showed that no less than 187 Massachusetts town councils and school boards were accustomed to hold secret meetings with the press and public barred.

VI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION LAWS ARE NEEDED

DURING the year, editors in some states argued that they did not need the freedom of information laws, that Constitutional rights plus alert and energetic reporters were sufficient protection for the people's right to know. Your Committee examined this argument in the case of Tennessee, one of the first states in 1957 to adopt the open records law, and found it wanting.

The Tennessee law was not a month old when the secretary of the State Pardons and Parole Board declined on May 28 to disclose to newspapers the names of 14 persons who had signed a petition to reduce a man's prison sentence. The newspapers promptly blasted the board editorially for violating the new freedom of information law; whereupon, Governor Frank G. Clements ordered the names released.

Still later, the School Board of a rural county declined to release its minutes to the Nashville *Tennessean* in a case involving the firing of two school teachers. The *Tennessean* lodged a complaint with the County Attorney, based on the new freedom of information law, and this public servant, after some deliberation, finally released the minutes. They revealed:

1. Evidence which, when printed in the *Tennessean*, resulted in the reinstatement of one of the teachers to his job.

2. Evidence of unsavory contracts for school construction which the newspaper printed for the benefit of the taxpayers.

In a third Tennessee case, the Nashville *Tennessean* used the new law to obtain some records from the office of the state Commission on Finances and Taxation—records which previously had been barred to the press and public.

"I was among those who once thought that our Constitutional rights were sufficient," said Coleman A. Harwell, editor of the Nashville *Tennessean*. "But I have changed my thinking. Tennessee's new open records law has been extremely effective and useful to the press."

Our great problem now is to fight off the politician's attempts to amend it with qualifying clauses."

VII

THE 1958 CAMPAIGN IN THE STATES

THE legislatures of 14 states meet in 1958, and 13 of them do not have freedom of information laws. Your Committee sincerely urges, in behalf of not only the present right of freedom of information but also in behalf of the future of freedom of the press, that editors in those 13 states organize determined campaigns, pointed to the people, for open government records and open government meetings laws.

The editors of New York and Virginia, two key states, already have organized, endorsed the Sigma Delta Chi model laws and plan vigorous 1958 campaigns.

Those states, the legislatures of which meet in 1958, lacking open government records laws are as follows:

Colorado	New York	Virginia
Georgia	Rhode Island	West Virginia
New Jersey	South Carolina	

Those states, the legislatures of which meet in 1958, lacking open government meetings laws are as follows:

Arizona	Michigan	South Carolina
Colorado	Mississippi	Virginia
Georgia	New Jersey	West Virginia
Kansas	New York	
Massachusetts	Rhode Island	

VIII

THE POLICIES OF THE GOVERNORS ON OPEN GOVERNMENT

THE policies of the Governors of the states are extremely important in the field of the American people's right to know about government simply because the Governor of a state, with his appointive and dismissal power over the state commissions and agencies, holds the key.

Because of this, your Committee early in the year asked each of the Governors of the 48 states for their thinking on the matter of open meeting versus the secret meeting in government. Forty-four Governors replied, and your Committee got out an Interim Report, which was widely distributed throughout the country, based on their replies.

Twenty-four Governors declared outright, for the record, that their policies stood for open meetings of all state governing bodies. Nine others said they favored open government generally but did not pin-point their exact policies on closed meetings. Three Governors also said they favored open meetings but commented sharply on the press' responsibility in reporting the news, and their statements hinted strongly that their actual policies depended upon the actions of the press.

Only six Governors said for the record that they favored closed executive sessions and most of those declared that such sessions should be limited to discussions of people's reputations and negotiations for public land.

The statements of the Governors, who came out for open government, ranged from Florida Governor LeRoy Collins' "Let us conduct our government in the sunshine, not in the shade" to Kansas Governor George Docking's "I don't think anybody has any business holding anything back from the people" to California Governor Goodwin J. Knight's "All public agencies should be willing to conduct their business as if they were in a department store window."

On the other side of the ledger, Governor Earl K. Long

of Louisiana simply announced to the press: "There are certain times when it will work out better in the interests of the people if there is not so much publicity in advance." But your Committee suspects that Governor Long really meant that there are times when the secret proceedings will work out better for the politician and that this really is the prevailing thought of most politicians.

Governor Robert D. Holmes of Oregon was one of the three Governors who hit sharply at the press' responsibilities. He said, in his statement to your Committee: "The press, too, as public officials do, sometimes forgets to use its responsibility. A free press, by irresponsible interpretation of fact, may be as guilty as the official in keeping the truth from the people."

In August, Mervin Shoemaker, political writer for the *Portland Oregonian*, quoted this statement back to Governor Holmes in a TV presentation and asked him if it applied to Oregon newspapers.

"The answer is," said Governor Holmes, "that I never made that statement."

In reply to an appeal from Mr. Shoemaker, your Committee sent him a photostat of Governor Holmes' letter, written on his official stationery and bearing his personal signature, which showed that he had written the exact words which he denied in front of the TV camera.

Governor Orval E. Faubus, of Arkansas, wrote your Committee: "Being editor and publisher of a country newspaper, I have long maintained that these meetings should be open to the public, especially to the press."

Yet in the summer national meeting of Governors at Williamsburg, Virginia, Governor Faubus demanded that meetings of the committees of Governors be held in closed executive sessions, and this led to a spirited exchange with Governor Collins of Florida, who argued for open meetings.

Whereupon, on Governor Collins' return to Florida, he engaged in a public controversy in which he informed the State Board of Control, which directs the State's university system, that it should not reveal the deliberations and decisions of its meetings until this information had first been conveyed to the parent State Board of Education, of which the Governor is a member. The controversy involved the selections of a president and the name of a new state university, to be located in Tampa, which was of wide interest to the people of Florida.

IX

THE JUVENILE COURTS

PUBLIC awareness of the need for full information concerning offenders in juvenile crime cases began to swing the pendulum toward more liberal press coverage, including identifying of many delinquents, during the year 1957.

Citizens groups, seeking means of coping with increased juvenile delinquency in their communities, have begun to strip the protective cloak of secrecy from these offenders.

Although the results have been heartening to date, the pendulum must be given concerted impetus if it is to swing far enough to be of any appreciable value throughout the nation. Indeed, there are pressures to keep it from swinging any further at all.

Eleven different states have seen activity this year in behalf of fuller coverage of juvenile courts. Three states have experienced moves in the contrary direction. Not all of the activity has been legislative; some has been quasi-official, some merely expressions of public sentiment.

Here is a run-down of the 11 favorable states:

ARIZONA: Governor Ernest W. McFarland signed a bill in March opening the records and proceedings of juvenile courts to the press and public. In signing the measure, Governor McFarland voiced some misgivings because it opened the records of dependent and neglected children who have been made wards of the court and of juveniles accused of minor offenses.

"But I am confident," said Governor McFarland, "that the newspapers also will recognize the effect of publicity on this type of juvenile and will exercise their own good judgment in individual cases and not abuse the discretion permitted."

ARKANSAS: Citizens of Texarkana in a mass meeting formally voted to request newspapers and other communications media to identify juveniles involved in crimes in that community. With the exception of one radio station, all media acceded to the request.

CONNECTICUT: At the request of the *New Haven Register*, a district judge agreed to allow news coverage of juvenile court proceedings as a regular beat, but with publication of names prohibited pursuant to state law.

GEORGIA: The state legislature, after lengthy public hearings, amended the Juvenile Court Act to make it mandatory that judges release the names of offenders who "come under the jurisdiction of the court" for the second or subsequent time. Publication of the name of such juvenile shall not be an offense. First names to be released under the new statute were published in Georgia newspapers on July 3. They were three Atlanta girls charged with abducting a schoolmate and forcing her to dance nude in a public park.

FLORIDA: Following a recommendation by the Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, the state legislature reversed a previous law and threw open to the press and public any juvenile court hearing not specifically ordered closed by the judge. The earlier statute had required hearings to be closed unless specifically opened by the judge.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The legislature enacted a measure opening to the public all juvenile crime cases serious enough to go subsequently into higher courts. The previous law had kept closed such cases unless the judge, in rare instances, decided otherwise.

NEW YORK: Protests by press groups (the N. Y. Society of Newspaper Editors and the N. Y. State Publishers Association) won a delay in the effective date of a new Youth Court Act which would have extended the "protection" of secrecy beyond the usual juvenile age up to age 21. Effective date was postponed from February 1, 1957 to April 1, 1958. Efforts will be made to amend the measure.

NORTH DAKOTA: As a prelude to model "open records" and "open meeting" statutes approved by the state legislature, the North Dakota attorney general ruled that youthful offenders placed in the state training school could be identified. Transferring delinquents to the school technically released them from the ban which governed their secret status in the juvenile court, he said.

OHIO: A higher court reversed a conviction of the editor of the *Gallipolis Tribune* who published names of juveniles sentenced to an industrial school. The Ohio juvenile law prohibits publication of Probation Department records, but carries no provision for keeping secret names of juveniles sentenced and committed to state institutions.

Also, in Ohio, the *Ohio State Journal* of Columbus, published a two-weeks series asking readers to help shape the newspaper's policy on publishing names of juvenile violators. Result: The *Journal* declared it would broaden

exceptions to its general rule of non-identification and after September would publish more names. Offenders would be identified in cases of "violent assault, hoodlumism by gangs, serious property destruction and other out-breaking and unusual instances. . . ."

PENNSYLVANIA: The Philadelphia Juvenile Court, which had been closed to the press and public since it was established in 1913, was opened by action of the Board of Judges of the Municipal Court. The order directed that "all hearings shall be public unless otherwise provided by law." Only exception to the judges' order was adoption cases which are closed by state law. Pennsylvania law generally calls for open hearings in most cases, including municipal courts.

WYOMING: The *Lusk Herald and Free Lance*, a weekly newspaper, conducted a survey among high school students, inquiring what they thought about identifying young offenders. The score: In favor of publishing names 113; opposed 13.

* * *

Three states which saw moves in the other direction were these:

KANSAS: The legislature enacted a new statute which excludes all persons from juvenile court trials except counsel for the involved parties.

MISSOURI: Adopted a new Juvenile Code based on the theory that no criminal stigma should be attached to neglected or delinquent children under 17. The code provided that both hearings and court records on such cases shall be closed.

WEST VIRGINIA: The Wheeling Juvenile Court judge issued an order forbidding publication of juvenile crime news until after a trial is held and the court has acted. Judge David A. McKee, while admitting that a state law banning use of names "is not conducive of correction or a deterrent of wrongdoing of others," nevertheless said publication should be of facts established and not of mere accusations.

X

THE PRESS AND THE BAR

In January, the New York State Bar Association adopted a new Canon 20 of its Code of Ethics, which, under penalty of disbarment, stipulates:

"It is unprofessional for a lawyer to make, or to sanction the issuance, or use by another, of any press release, statement or other discloser of information, whether of alleged facts or of opinion, for release to the public by newspaper, radio, television or other means of public information, relating to any pending or anticipated civil action or proceeding or criminal prosecution, the purpose or effect of which may be to prejudice or interfere with a fair trial in the courts or with the administration of justice."

Because such a Canon, if rigidly enforced within the bar, would apply legal censorship to all information concerning all court suits and trials until after the judge's final verdict, your Chairman lodged an official protest with leaders of the New York State Bar Association based on the following reasons:

1. It is a direct abridgment of the great American principle of open justice, set forth in our Constitution.
2. It is an abridgment of the Constitutional principle of freedom of the press in that it, by necessity, creates censorship either through the Bar Association or through the Courts.
3. It is an outright abridgment of the Constitutional principle of free speech.

Your Chairman's protest resulted in an exchange of correspondence through February, March and April, in which the leaders of the New York State Bar Association debated the matters of star chamber justice and abridgment of freedom of the press but studiously avoided even mentioning abridgment of the Constitutional principle of free speech.

They based most of their debate upon the necessity of disciplining lawyers who sought to try their cases in newspapers and upon the matter of pre-trial confessions of defendants in criminal proceedings.

Your Chairman based his debate upon the simple ground that American Courts of Justice belong to the American people, that all lawyers are servants of the Court and thereby are servants of the people, and that all of their actions and the actions of the Court should be open to the restraint of public opinion at the time.

Midway in the correspondence, the President of the New York Association of Prosecuting Attorneys joined in and offered five reasons why the new Canon would abridge the rights and privileges of prosecuting attorneys. Your Chairman replied that the new Canon also would abridge the rights and privileges of those citizens facing prosecution.

In June, your Committee issued this exchange of correspondence in an Interim Report as a matter of record, and subsequently, on appeal from California editors, copies were sent to the California State Bar Association and members of the California Supreme Court.

Your Committee takes a most dim view of this new Canon 20 of legal ethics and forthwith warns that if it is spread throughout the courts of justice of our land, it will constitute a serious new threat to freedom of information and the American people's right to know about their government.

XI

THE RIGHT TO SEE

BASED upon the premise that the public has the right to see as well as know, freedom of information as concerns photo-journalism, and those men who report the events of the day through the lens of a camera, has advanced during the last year on all fronts.

Canon 35, the legal profession's ban of the news camera in the courtroom, still remained the focal point of abridgment of the public's right to see, but there were many indications that the lawyer is beginning to soften in the face of great scientific advances in photography.

The continuing re-education program in behalf of news photography scored a notable victory in the courtroom of Criminal Court Judge Charles Gilbert of Nashville, Tennessee. After two years of permitting photographers the unofficial right to photograph proceedings in his court, he prepared a 26-page research paper relating to the coverage. Shortly, thereafter, Judge Gilbert made the rights of news cameramen in his courtroom official provided they used small news cameras.

Approaching the problem of Canon 35 from a different angle, a group of still and motion picture photographers executed what is now known as "Operation Noise."

Sparked by Dave Falconer, of the Portland *Oregonian*, the competing newspapers and TV channels contributed time, brains and equipment for the experiment. It came about during the trial of a convicted District Attorney, William M. Langley. One of his defense attorneys, K. C. Tanner, voiced objection to photographs, both during court and during recesses. He said the whirring of television cameras bothered him particularly.

This argument upon the part of the various Bar Asso-

ciations, that cameras were too noisy, was flattened by "Operation Noise."

The experiment was made in the courtroom of Presiding Judge Charles Redding, where trial conditions were duplicated except for the presence of the spectator crowd. Sound measurements were recorded on a decibel meter by men from the telephone company. The test was made in an empty courtroom because camera sounds with the crowd present would be unmeasurable.

The decibel meter was located midway between the court rail and the judge's bench, where the lawyer's table is usually located. One by one, the photographers operated their equipment for the electronic ear.

Next, the meter picked up the sound of a witness being questioned, then three cameramen clicked their shutters simultaneously. The meter failed to register the whisper of the three shutters above what one of the telephone engineers termed the "normal level of conversation."

Test results, as noted by the observers showed the Auricon Cine-Voice sound camera made no reading on the decibel scale, while the Speed Graphic, seldom used in courts, hit a score of 50 which is equal to the sound of a paper match being struck. Normal conversation registered at 60, a cough at 62, and an unsilenced door hit 64, the same score recorded for an attorney examining a witness.

Other cameras registered as follows in the tests: Bolex 16mm., average 44; Bell & Howell 70DR 16mm., maximum 48; Leica M3, maximum 44; Nikon S-2, maximum 48; Contaflex II, maximum 53, and Rolleiflex 2.8G, maximum 48. Rewind and cocking sounds varied little from the maximums.

The comparison of decibel ratings between photographic equipment and normal courtroom noise is certainly conclusive proof that any sounds from photo equipment would not disturb a court while in session.

As a result of speeches, motion pictures, articles and demonstrations by various photographers and others interested in the promotion of courtroom photography throughout the country, more and more courts permitted photo-journalists to cover trials of public interest during 1957. While the actual number of courts that have permitted photo coverage is small in comparison to the number of courts in existence, each one represents a gain.

Few incidents of clashes between law enforcement agents and news cameramen also were reported during 1957.

Because a Philadelphia policeman forcibly prevented a photographer from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* from taking pictures at a political rally, a new ruling was handed down by City Solicitor David Berger declaring the rights of newsmen to depict police action for the public.

Since then a press seminar is held for each class of graduating Philadelphia police rookies. At the seminar, a local managing editor discusses the concept of freedom of the press, a city editor describes the process of covering the news, a district reporter and photographer describe their jobs and a veteran policeman recounts his experiences with newsmen.

Private censors, those people who try to cover up mistakes, irregularities, and what they consider bad publicity, have always been a thorn in the side of news cameramen.

When Bob Bartlett, of the Martinsville (Va.) *Bulletin*, had his camera torn from around his neck by an official of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, at the scene of an accident, he pressed charges through the courts. The National Press Photographers Association made a strong presentation in Bartlett's behalf, but his paper would not back him up when he pressed his

charges, claiming that he was acting as one individual against another individual. This, of course, ended the investigation.

A motion picture actor, Tony Franciosa, took it upon himself to censor a photographer, Bill Walker, Los Angeles *Herald-Express*, in Los Angeles Superior Court. He had accompanied Shelley Winters as she went to bid on a house for sale.

Walker was sluggish, kicked and had his camera and watch smashed. He immediately filed charges against Franciosa. Found guilty of assault and sentenced to 10 days in jail, the sobbing actor listened while Judge Mark Brandler admonished him.

"Since this unprovoked and cowardly assault," stated Judge Brandler, "with the use of your foot resulted primarily from your persistent but futile efforts to, in effect, muzzle the press and prevent the dissemination of news and information to the public, this court feels compelled to review the facts and then comment on the legal principles involved. . . ."

Regarding Franciosa's "right of privacy" the jurist said: "It is the right to be let alone. This protection is given to persons who live ordinary private lives and covers only the private aspects of their lives. If Miss Winters had any right of privacy, she waived any such right to be let alone and remain anonymous when she appeared in court and submitted a bid to purchase a home."

When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles cracked the door slightly to permit 24 of the nation's news media to send one man each to Red China, he also kept the door tightly locked to news photographers. NPPA immediately issued a joint statement with the American Society of Magazine Photographers protesting such discrimination. A strong letter was sent directly to Mr. Dulles by the NPPA, pointing out that "words with pictures present to the American public a more complete, truthful and accurate report, than would otherwise be possible."

By discriminating against the professional photo-journalist, "the government is depriving the American people their right to see and judge for themselves those occurrences described in the word report."

In reply the State Department stated, "... permission to a limited number of news gatherers to go to Communist China would be in accord with our foreign policy whereas to let an unlimited number go could produce adverse effect in the Far East area."

Although the field of photo-journalism is relatively new as compared to word reporting, each year finds that more and more people in all walks of life are looking to pictures in the news. The National Press Photographers Association proudly points out that the day is not far off when the man with the camera will be regarded in the same light as the man with the pencil . . . as a person who reports the news. And your Committee supports this statement.

XII

RADIO AND TELEVISION

AMERICAN broadcasters succeeded this year in opening several legislative and judicial doors which had been barred to microphones and cameras. Others, however, remained closed to electronic newsmen.

One of the most important achievements was the opening of the Florida House of Representatives to television cameras on May 1, after the Rules Committee had made a unanimous recommendation to permit televising of the proceedings.

In New York, on the other hand, the City Council refused to permit radio and television coverage of its ses-

sions, despite a detailed hearing on the subject. One of the arguments against granting permission was that the councilmen might make grammatical errors.

In Washington, House Speaker Sam Rayburn remained adamant in refusing to open House committee hearings to broadcasters. Representative Madden (D., Ind.) proposed a resolution to require the Secretary of State to approve any questions asked to Communist leaders by radio or television newsmen. The resolution was not acted upon.

The House Subcommittee on Government Information, continuing its efforts to pry out news from federal agencies, persuaded the Department of Agriculture to modify regulations on cooperation with film producers. The Department agreed to omit news film stories from rules requiring approval of script and pictures.

The American Bar Association took no action looking toward modification of Canon 35, which opposes courtroom photography and broadcasts. The ABA House of Delegates will debate proposed changes in February, 1958. Broadcasting organizations in several communities met with judges and lawyers to demonstrate that cameras can be unobtrusive, and in some instances received favorable action. A University of Oklahoma survey indicated that 83 per cent of trial judges in Oklahoma are favorably inclined toward television news film coverage of court proceedings.

In Texarkana, Texas, Circuit Judge Lyle Brown opened a murder trial to cameras and sound recording equipment. He prohibited broadcast of the actual testimony until a verdict was reached. A television camera was permitted in a corridor outside the courtroom. In Cleveland a judge approved broadcasting of actual court traffic cases via tape recordings.

Not all court matters, however, turned out so successfully for broadcasters. In Tallahassee, Florida, City Judge John Rudd held a television cameraman in contempt of court because he failed to destroy film taken of witnesses in a corridor outside the courtroom.

Arthur Selikoff, a newsman for Station KVOX at Moorhead, Minnesota, was fined \$10 for contempt of court after a dispute with Police Magistrate Roscoe Brown. Selikoff asked for permission to record a hearing, and Brown's refusal led to an argument.

Unhappily, working relations between newspaper reporters and radio and television newsmen did not always reflect harmony. In Los Angeles newspapermen refused to let television cameras or tape recorders be set up at news conferences or during pool interviews. A similar situation prevailed at Idlewild Airport in New York, where newspapermen succeeded in getting separate interviews with traveling celebrities.

Your Committee urges that every effort be made locally to iron out such difficulties, in order that freedom of access may prevail for the entire news profession.

This report respectfully submitted to the 1957 Convention of Sigma Delta Chi Fraternity, meeting November 13-16, 1957, at Houston, Texas, by its Freedom of Information Committee. V. M. Newton Jr., Chairman, *The Tampa (Fla.) Tribune*; David W. Howe, Publisher, *The Free Press*, Burlington, Vt.; Alvin E. Austin, Head, Dept. of Journalism, University of North Dakota; James K. Toler, *Commercial Appeal Bureau*, Jackson, Miss.; Bert Struby, Editor, *News & Telegraph*, Macon, Ga.; Clark Mollenhoff, Washington Bureau, *Des Moines Register*, Washington, D. C.; Theodore F. Koop, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington, D. C.; J. Alex Zehner, Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Sun-Telegraph*; James R. Brooks, Ekco Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mort Stern, *The Denver (Colo.) Post*.

1958 SDX Awards Announcement

The Sigma Delta Chi Awards for Distinguished Service in Journalism have been awarded annually since 1932 for outstanding achievements in journalism during a calendar year and winners are usually announced in April.

The awards proper consist of bronze medallions and accompanying plaques.

NOMINATIONS

Nominations for any one of the Sigma Delta Chi Awards may be made by the author or any other party. A nomination form is required and may be secured by writing to the address below. Awards are open alike to non-members, men and women, and members of Sigma Delta Chi.

February 1, 1958 is the deadline for nominations. Nominations postmarked on that date will be accepted. Mail or express entries to: Victor E. Bluedorn, Director, Sigma Delta Chi Awards in Journalism, Suite 856, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

EXHIBITS

All awards, except those for public service, are offered to individuals for specific work done by Americans during the calendar year 1957.

Each nomination must be accompanied by an exhibit and complete nomination form, filled out by typewriter or print.

Exhibits in press categories should be in scrapbook form, measuring not larger than 15 inches by 20 inches, and should include clippings. Those who want to enter full pages, to show display, should fold them in half. Radio and television reporting exhibits should consist of recordings, tapes, or film and a typewritten summary. Radio or television newswriting exhibits are limited to typescripts. Radio public service exhibits should consist of recordings (no tapes) with a typewritten summary. Television public service exhibits should include film (if available) and a typewritten summary. Research exhibit should consist of manuscript or printed book.

A brief biography of individuals nominated **MUST** accompany all nominations.

A nomination intended for more than one category requires an exhibit for each category.

Each nomination must be clearly marked to show category in which it is entered. Several nominations may be sent in one package, but each should be identified and accompanied by separate nomination form.

All nominations will be acknowledged. Exhibits cannot be returned. All prize-winning exhibits become the property of Sigma Delta Chi.

JUDGING

The material submitted for consideration for the awards will be judged by a jury of veteran and distinguished journalists. All decisions will be final. Any award may be withheld in case the judges decide that none of the material submitted is worthy of special recognition.

Awards Categories

PRESS (General)

1. General Reporting: For a distinguished example of a reporter's work, either a single story, or a series on a related subject, published during the year, the test being readability, accuracy and completeness, interest, enterprise and resourcefulness of the reporter in overcoming obstacles.

2. Editorial Writing: For a distinguished example of an editor's work, either a single editorial or a series relating to the same subject, published during the year; editorials by any one writer being limited to three, a series on a single topic counting as one entry.

3. Washington Correspondence: For a distinguished example of a Washington, D. C., correspondent's work, either a single article or dispatch, or a series of articles on the same or related subject matter, published during the year.

4. Foreign Correspondence: For a distinguished example of a foreign correspondent's work, either a single dispatch or a series related to the same subject matter, published during the year.

5. News Picture: For an outstanding example of a news photographer's work, either a single picture, or sequence or series of pictures, published during the year; photographs by any one person being limited to six, a series on a single topic counting as one entry.

6. Editorial Cartoon: For a distinguished example of a

cartoonist's work, a single cartoon published during the year, the determining qualities being craftsmanship, interest, forcefulness and general worth; cartoons by any one person being limited to six.

PRESS (Newspapers)

7. Public Service in Newspaper Journalism: For an outstanding public service rendered by a newspaper in which exceptional courage or initiative is displayed in face of opposition from antisocial forces, political, or other discouraging or hampering forces. Nominations are to be accompanied by a complete file of clippings together with a statement of facts concerning the circumstances which prompted the newspaper in its undertaking and the results obtained.

PRESS (Magazines)

8. Magazine Reporting: For a distinguished example of current events reporting by a magazine writer, either a single article or series related to the same subject, published in a magazine of general circulation during the year.

9. Public Service in Magazine Journalism: For an exceptionally noteworthy example of public service rendered editorially or pictorially by a magazine of general circulation, special consideration being given to leadership or service achieved in the face of antisocial, political or other hampering forces, other tests being extent of good accomplished, enterprise, initiative, and effectiveness of presentation through pictures, articles, editorials and other graphic means; nominations being accompanied by a complete file of clippings together with a statement of facts concerning the circumstances which prompted the magazine in its undertaking and the results obtained.

RADIO OR TELEVISION

10. Radio or Television Newswriting: For a distinguished example of newswriting or commentary for radio or television; nominations consisting of either a partial or complete script, broadcast or telecast during the year.

RADIO

11. Radio Reporting: For the most distinguished example of spot news reporting of a single news event, scheduled or unscheduled, broadcast by radio during the year; exhibits consisting of a typewritten summary and recordings or tapes, not exceeding fifteen minutes running time.

12. Public Service in Radio Journalism: For an outstanding example of public service by an individual radio station or network through radio journalism, the test being the worth of the public service, the effectiveness of the presentation by the station or network, and the unselfish or public-spirited motives, bearing in mind that the broadcasts must be journalistic in nature, not entertainment; commercially sponsored radio programs not being eligible unless produced and controlled by the broadcasting station; exhibits consisting of disc recordings (no tapes) and a typewritten summary mentioning running time of exhibit, not to exceed fifteen minutes.

TELEVISION

13. Television Reporting: For the most distinguished example of spot news reporting of a single news event, scheduled or unscheduled, broadcast by television during the year; exhibits consisting of typewritten summary and if available, a segment or summary of 16 mm. film or kinescope, not longer than fifteen minutes.

14. Public Service in Television Journalism: For an outstanding example of public service by an individual television station or network through television journalism, the test being the worth of the public service, the effectiveness of the presentation by the station or network, and the unselfish or public-spirited motives, bearing in mind that the broadcasts must be journalistic in nature and not entertainment; commercially sponsored programs not being eligible unless produced and controlled by the broadcasting station; entries consisting of a typewritten summary and if available, a segment or summary of 16 mm. film or kinescope, not longer than fifteen minutes.

RESEARCH

15. Research About Journalism: For an outstanding investigative study about some phase of journalism based upon original research, either published or unpublished, and completed during the year.

TAKE THE PULSE OF NEWSPAPER NEWS IN EDITOR & PUBLISHER

Every week, things are happening in the busy newspaper business. Things you need to keep track of . . . technical advances, policy changes, personnel shifts . . . major events and minor, outwardly unimportant ones. They're all important to you, your job, and your future.

Obviously, you can't be everywhere at once . . . or spend all your time digging for information. Nobody's asking you to. That's where **EDITOR & PUBLISHER** comes in. Nothing that concerns newspapers in any way is too big or too small, too insignificant or too controversial for our busy, inquisitive staff. First they find out the facts, then analyze them, then give you the whole informative package in an entertaining, easy-to-read format. Whatever your specialty . . . from publishing to production . . . or even public relations or advertising . . . you'll find everything you need here to keep you up to the minute. And it's all yours for 52 weeks for only \$6.50. *Use the attached coupon today.*



University Microfilms
313 N. First Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

Please enter my subscription for **EDITOR & PUBLISHER**

..... 1 year—\$6.50 2 years—\$10.00

I am enclosing my check for the indicated amount.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

COMPANY POSITION

Mail to: **EDITOR & PUBLISHER**
Suite 1700, Times Tower
1475 Broadway
New York 36, N.Y.

The spot news paper of the newspaper and advertising fields

EDITOR & PUBLISHER

TIMES TOWER, 1475 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

Subscription rates—\$6.50 in U.S., possessions, and Canada; all other countries, \$10.00

